

HUGHES NAMED BY REPUBLICANS FOR PRESIDENCY OF U.S.

Roosevelt Is Certain To Be Nominated By The Progressives

3-CORNERED FIGHT

Leaders of Republican Factions Confer But Fail To Agree

Special Cable to The China Press

Chicago, June 9.—Charles E. Hughes, former Governor of the State of New York and at present a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, was today nominated by the National Republican Party in convention here as its candidate for President. The decision came on the second ballot, after the voting for most of the "favorite sons" had been got through with on the first ballot.

The result of the second ballot was as follows: Hughes 328; Root, 98; Roosevelt 81; Burton 81.

The voting came after an ineffectual conference between committees representing the Republican and Progressive parties had been held. Both parties are holding their convention here this week. The Progressives represent the Roosevelt faction, which broke away from the Republican party at the convention in 1912 when Taft was nominated by the Republicans to be their standard bearer against Woodrow Wilson. The Progressives nominated Theodore Roosevelt to lead them in 1912. It was a three-cornered fight for the presidency in which Roosevelt finished second and Taft third.

The Progressives are sure to nominate Roosevelt tomorrow.

Next week the Democratic Party will hold its convention in St. Louis. Woodrow Wilson is sure to be nominated, most likely by acclamation. The fight therefore this year will be between Wilson leading the Democrats, Hughes, leading the Republicans and Roosevelt leading the Progressives.

Note:—The vote recorded in 1912 was: Wilson, 6,293,019; Roosevelt, 4,119,507; Taft, 2,434,956. In the electoral college Wilson received 435 votes; Roosevelt 88 and Taft 8.

Discuss Joint Nomination

Reuter's Service

Chicago, June 9.—The Republican and Progressive committees are jointly conferring with a view to securing a united nomination, but, up to the present, the Progressives have mentioned only Col. Roosevelt, while the Republicans have mentioned the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, who was Vice-President from 1905 to 1909, Mr. Elihu Root and Judge Hughes.

SPECIAL FEATURE FOR U. S. COURT BANQUET

An interesting feature of the banquet to be held on June 20 in honor of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the United States Court for China will be the reading of letters written for the affair by former Americans in the homeland who have been especially interested in the organization and work of the court. The list includes Secretary of State Lansing, former President Taft, Ex-Congressman Edwin Denby who introduced the bill creating the court, and others.

Preparations for the banquet are progressing. Invitations will go out this week to all members of the participating organizations. Americans who are not members thereof may be supplied upon application to the Secretary of the General Committee, Mr. Earl R. Rose, 12 Whampoa Road. The banquet will be held at the Astor House Hotel.

DESTROYERS IN ACTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 9.—Official:—A patrol of monitors and destroyers, yesterday morning, engaged the enemy's destroyers off Zeebrugge. On being fired at, the latter returned to port. We sustained no casualties and no damage.

Germans Lost Thirty Ships Is British Officers' Estimate, Including Four Battleships

Five Other Dreadnoughts So Damaged As to Be Useless for Months; Times' Despatch Gives Vivid Story

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 9.—Reuter's Agency is informed that officers who took part in the battle off Jutland are amazed at the German assertion of victory. They describe the attacks of the enemy's destroyers as very feeble; they retired at the first sign of defeat.

The fire of the German ships was generally accurate at the outset, but became very wild immediately the ships were hit. With regard to the German battle-cruiser Lutzow, they state that the second salvo from a British warship, at 8,000 yards, smashed all her turrets except one and the Lutzow burst into flames.

Officers estimate the German losses were at least thirty ships, namely, two battleships, two battle-cruisers, four cruisers, twenty destroyers and two battleships of the Pommern class (13,200 tons). Moreover, five battleships were so damaged as to be useless for months.

Times Tells of Battle In Realistic Despatch

(From the Osaka Asahi of June 7)

London, June 5.—The naval correspondent of The Times says:—The battle of Jutland may be divided into three stages, as follows:—

First stage:—At daylight on May 31, the German High Seas Fleet appeared from behind Heligoland into the North Sea. The movements of the whole German fleet were controlled by Vice-Admiral Hipper who led the battle-cruiser squadron in the van followed by the main battle-ship squadron under Vice-Admiral Scheer, which was followed by the destroyer squadrons and the aerona-utic reconnoitering fleet. The fleet was steering a course to the north of Norway.

A little past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Hipper's squadron met Beatty's squadron off the west coast of Jutland. The opposing forces were as follows:—

Beatty's squadron consisted of 8 battle-cruisers with the Queen Elizabeth as flagship, 4 fast cruisers, with armored and light cruisers and destroyers. The above ships were: Valiant (27,500 tons), Warspite (27,500 tons), Barham (details unknown), Lion (26,500 tons), Tiger (28,000 tons), Princess Royal (26,350 tons), Queen

Mary (27,000 tons), Invincible (17,250 tons), Indefatigable (18,750 tons), Infexible (17,250 tons), New Zealand (18,800 tons), Defence (14,600 tons), Warrior (13,550 tons), and Black Prince (13,550 tons).

The enemy's fleet under Hipper was composed of at least 7 battle-cruisers as follows:—Hindenburg (details unknown), Lutzow (28,000 tons), Derfflinger (28,000 tons), Selditz (24,640 tons), Moltke (the tonnage of the newly launched Moltke is unknown—the battleship of the same name was sunk last year), Von der Tan (18,700 tons), etc., besides 1 light cruiser and a destroyer squadron.

German Destroyers Attack

According to reports from neutrals the above fleet under Hipper was making its course in the direction of the main fleet under Scheer when the British fleet appeared between the coast of Denmark and the German fleet. During this maneuver the German destroyer squadron attacked the British fleet. This completes the first stage.

Second stage:—The second stage of the battle opened immediately with the appearance on the scene at full speed of the German dreadnought fleet, which at this time greatly outnumbered the British fleet, causing it to change its course and retire towards Jellicoe's main fleet. Owing to the mist the British fleet allowed the fleets to come within close range. This caused a concentration of fire from the enemy's guns. Beatty's squadron of 12 dreadnought class battleships was doubly outnumbered by those of the German fleet.

General Battle Commences

Third stage: As soon as Jellicoe's fleet arrived from the North a general battle was commenced between the opposing fleets. This was at about 7 p.m. Though Zeppelins signalled the arrival of Jellicoe's fleet they were able before the retirement of the Germans to give them a twelve minutes bombardment when they arrived on the scene.

All through the night the British destroyers chased and attacked the enemy, whose destroyers in turn made repeated attacks on the British fleet. Though the British fleet approached within only 100 miles of the enemy's

(Continued on Page 2)

Italians Gain Ground In the Ortlor Group

Austrians Make Desperate Assault on Asiago Positions, Only Meeting Defeat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 8.—Further fierce fighting on the Italian front is reported in the official communique issued today. There were no Italian retirements; on the contrary, they gained ground in several directions in the Ortlor Group.

The battle was raging on the whole Sette Comuni front on Tuesday evening. After intense artillery preparations and repeated attacks on the Italian positions south-west and south of Asiago, desperate fighting the whole night long ended in the defeat of the assaulting columns, but, on Wednesday afternoon, dense masses of infantry were repeatedly hurled again at the same positions, only to be repulsed, with enormous losses.

French Ministers And Joffre Visit England To Attend Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 9.—The French Premier, M. Briand and the French Ministers M. Royues, M. Clementel and M. Denys Cochin, with Generalissimo Joffre, have arrived in London to confer with the British Government on military matters. Generalissimo Joffre, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George attended a meeting of the War Council at Downing Street, today.

Greeks Are Threatened With Coast Blockade

Allies Hold Precautions Necessary Since Territory Surrendered to Bulgarians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 8.—The Foreign Office announces that the attitude of the Greek Government in connection with the surrender of Greek territory to Bulgarian troops has made it necessary for the Allies to take certain precautionary measures respecting the export of coal and Greek shipping at British ports, with the object of preventing supplies reaching the enemy. The Allies are considering restrictive measures affecting Greek ports.

Orders have been issued at Cardiff prohibiting the export of coal to Greece.

Athens, June 9.—In the Chamber, yesterday, the Premier announced the demobilisation of twelve classes of troops. He added that the measure has been taken by the Government on its own initiative.

Despite the absence of any official communication, it is believed that the blockade of the Greek mercantile marine has been enforced since the 7th. Maritime circles at the Piræus are thunder-struck by the sudden blow. Great activity prevails in official circles and frequent ministerial conferences are being held, while the Premier is being constantly received by King Constantine.

REICHSTAG ADJOURNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 9.—The Reichstag has adjourned till August 26.

Sister of General French Gets Military Cross at Salonica



This picture was taken when Gen. Sarail, the French commander at Salonica, presented to Mrs. Harley, the sister of Sir John French, the French Military Cross, in honor of her work with the Red Cross in France, Serbia and Macedonia.

From left to right, those in the group are: Gen. Mahon, the British commander at Salonica; Mrs. Harley, Gen. Sarail and Gen. Meschopoulos, the Greek commandant at Salonica.

Declare Dutch Army Thoroughly Prepared To Enter The Field

London Speculating Whether Announcement Doesn't Mean More Than Just 'Hands Off'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 8.—It is officially announced that the army is thoroughly prepared for war.

London, June 9.—The official announcement made by the Dutch Government that the army is ready to take the field, if or when necessary, has aroused considerable interest and some speculation as to whether it is more than a mere warning of "hands off Holland." The communique in which the announcement is made describes in the most detailed manner the extent of the augmentation of Dutch war material of every kind during the war.

TWELVE MEN RESCUED FROM H.M.S. HAMPSHIRE

Washed Ashore on Raft; Two Others Reported Alive; More Tributes to Kitchener

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 8.—Official: "A warrant officer and eleven men belonging to H.M.S. Hampshire have been washed ashore, on a raft."

It now appears that there are some survivors from the Hampshire. The relatives of two sailors on board have been notified by the Admiralty of their safety.

The Sirdar has telegraphed his condolences to Mrs. Parker, the sister of Lord Kitchener, saying: "I have lost an old and valued friend, upon whose devotion I ever relied with the utmost confidence."

The Sirdar has telegraphed heartfelt sympathy with Lord Kitchener's family, on behalf of the Sudan Egyptian Army and the Sudanese whom Lord Kitchener released from tyranny.

11,000 More Austrians Made Prisoners by Russians; Total Now Is Increased to 65,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 8.—The Russians at Lutsk have carried a whole series of the Austrians' new positions, though the latter were powerfully organized. In addition to the 40,000 prisoners already reported captured, yesterday, they took 11,000 men, with 68 officers and great booty.

An official communique confirms the capture at Lutsk of 11,000 prisoners. It adds: "We crossed the river Ikva and the river Stry at several points and are continuing our offensive. We also carried strong enemy positions on the lower Strya."

"The results of the fighting in Volhynia already constitute an important victory, crowned by a deep smashing-in of the enemy's fortified front. Repeated German attacks south of Smorgon were repulsed."

The Russian successes in Volhynia continue. The total prisoners taken by them since their offensive began is over 65,000.

The scene of the fighting between the Russians and Austrians is in swampy country, cut up by many rivers, the roads being carried on narrow causeways, which are easily destroyed. The Austrians, being unable to entrench at many points, erected breast-works, which are not so difficult to storm as trenches.

PROTEST OVER CHINESE WORKING BRITISH SHIPS

Transport Workers Demand Legislation to Put Check To 'Alarming Increase'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 9.—The Transport Workers Conference in Glasgow has passed a resolution demanding legislation to check the alarming increase in the employment of Chinese and other Asiatics on British ships.

Hence, this region was chosen by the Russians for attack.

The enemy were thrown into complete disorder by the unexpectedness of the onslaught. German officers tried to rally the panic-stricken companies, sometimes shooting their men, who were surrendering in droves.

How far the Russians have penetrated is shown by the announcement of the capture of the enemy's reserve ammunition, which is usually ten miles in the rear. On some sectors the Russian artillery isolated large units, which surrendered. The destruction of the enemy's telephones prevents the co-ordination of the retreat.

Von Linsingen commands a group of three armies, under von Bothmer, Bocher-Moll and the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, totalling, altogether, twenty divisions, whose line is thus broken and a general retreat of five Austrian armies is expected. Already, there are signs that reinforcements have been summoned from the Bessarabian and Italian fronts and precautions are being taken to evacuate Lemberg, which is imperilled.

The Austrians will receive but little help, in all probability, from the Germans, who, since the end of May, have been striving desperately to reach the important railway-junction at Molodetchno, near Smorgon, hence their continual attacks in the neighborhood of Krevo.

COTTON DISPUTE LEFT TO ASKWITH'S DECISION

Both Sides Agree to Abide By Ruling of Industrial Commissioner on Wages Problem

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 8.—The cotton dispute was settled this afternoon, both sides consenting to leave the operation's application for a raise in wages to Sir George Askwith for final decision.

SZECHUEN, SHENSI CANCEL SECESSION; WAIT ON KWANGS

Quintuple Group Withholds Funds Till Intentions Of South Cleared Up

CANTON'S DECLINE

Liang Shih-yi's Party Tottering; Yeh Kung-tso And Chou Tze-chi Resign

GEN. LI'S PROGRAM

Industrial Development To Be Cardinal Feature; Keen On General Education

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, June 10.—The moratorium cannot be cancelled without the release of the salt surplus, but the Quintuple Bankers refuse to officially discuss the release until the real intentions of the independent provinces are cleared up. Up to the time of telegraphing, the cancellation of the independence of the Kwang provinces has not been received, yet the Government authorities say that Szechuen and Shensi cancelled their secession on the 8th instant.

Generals Chang Hsun, Ni Shih-chung, Feng Kuo-chang and all other loyal provinces have promised full support to the new President. The Cantonese party, under Liang Shih-yi, is tottering. Yeh Kung-tso and Chou Tze-chi have already sent in their resignations.

Mr. Wilson's Message

Reuter's P. c. Service in The China Press

Peking, June 10.—Shensi has cancelled its declaration of independence.

President Wilson has addressed the following message to President Li Yuan-hung:—"On the sad occasion of the death of Yuan Shih-kai, I extend to the Government and people of China the deep sympathy of the Government and people of the United States and my own sincere condolences. I pray you will extend to Madam Yuan Shih-kai the personal sympathy of Mrs. Wilson and myself. I also convey to you my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Chinese people under your administration."

Yesterday afternoon, President Li Yuan-hung received the foreign advisers, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Ariga and Dr. Willoughby and also Dr. Jeremiah Jenks, the Director of the Far Eastern Bureau of New York. It is understood that the President expressed pleasure that he was able to call upon these learned gentlemen for advice and assured them it was his wish to secure the fullest advantage of their expert knowledge.

President's Reform Program

The President stated that China was in a very crippled condition. Reforms were needed in every direction, therefore the Government could not do without foreign advisers.

Outlining his views concerning reforms, the President said the supremacy of the law would be upheld throughout his administration. He intended to promote general education to the utmost, because real reform would be impossible unless the people were educated.

Industrial development would be the cardinal feature of his administration, also the extension of means of communication, and the introduction of modern sanitation.

With regard to the army, the President stated that the spread of general education would give the country an improved type of soldier and the extension of communications would enable the Government to move troops rapidly from point to point, rendering a large army unnecessary for policing.

Withdrawing Independence

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, June 10.—Official Chinese circles state that the provinces of Szechuen, Shensi and Hunan have withdrawn their independence declaration.

Generals Feng Kuo-chang, Ni Shih-chung, Chang Hsun and Chang

Ten-lin intend to come to Peking, in order to offer sacrifices at the coffin of Yuan Shih-k'ai. On the occasion of the presence of these Generals, a great military conference will be held in Peking.

A company of Japanese troops arrived tonight from Tientsin, in order to strengthen the Japanese Legation guard in Peking. A battalion is expected to arrive tomorrow in Tientsin, having been sent from Dulny. Later on, two more battalions are expected, allegedly for the protection of the railway from Peking to Tientsin and Shanhai-kuan.

\$3,000,000 for Government
The Quintuple Group has decided to pay the Peking Government three million dollars of the revenues of the Salt Gabelle. The foreign Ministers, including the Japanese, have raised no objection against this decision.

The foreign advisors to the Chinese Government were received in audience by President Li Yuan-hung, yesterday.

Li Yuan-hung, in a motor car and only accompanied by two aides-de-camp, quite informally called upon Shi Hsue, the guardian of the Manchu Emperor, Hsuan Tung.

The question whether Li Yuan-hung has definitely become President for the next five years according to the original constitution of the Republic, or only acting President, in accordance with the stipulation of the revised constitution, seems to be solved by the fact that the three days provided in the revised constitution for a new election have elapsed.

The position of Liang Shih-yi, which had been shaken by the recent events in Peking, is again improving. He was received in audience by President Li Yuan-hung, with whom he discussed important affairs.

Prince Tsai Hsun, in the name of the Ching family, expressed his sympathy to the family of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. June 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. June 12
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava June 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. June 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 17

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. June 11
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia June 16
Per R.M. s.s. Monteville July 1

For Europe, via Suez:

Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya June 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. June 13
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan June 21

Mails to Arrive:
The American mail left Seattle on May 21, and is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per O.S.K. s.s. Hawaii Maru.

The French mail of May 14 is due at Hongkong on June 12, and here on June 16. Left Colombo on June 4, per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

The French mail of May 28 is due at Hongkong on June 26, and here on June 30. Left Port Said on June 3, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

104 DAYS FOR GERMANS TO FORCE 2 1-2 MILES DOUAUMONT TO VAUX

Fort Withstood Fire of Parks
Of Artillery Simultaneously,
With Countless Attacks

HAVE NOT CAPTURED KEY

Souville Fort, Higher Up, Is
Main Resistance Point;
Price Will Be Heavy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 9.—It has taken the Germans 104 days to force the 2½ miles separating Fort Douaumont and Fort Vaux, though they employed their whole strength in the effort, firing not batteries, but parks of artillery. Nevertheless, Fort Vaux withstood the concentrated fire of their heaviest guns and countless attacks for ninety days.

Even now, the Germans have not captured the key to the position. Vaux is 1,150 feet high, but the summit of the ridge is 1,275 feet high and is crowned by Souville Fort, which, with Fort Tavannes and Fort Froide Terre, is now the main line of resistance. The Germans will have to pay a still heavier price for the capture of this strong position.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, artillery activity was intense on the sector Hill 304 and in the region of Chattancourt.

On the right of the Meuse, the enemy, after a violent bombardment, successfully attacked west and east of Thiaumont Farm and were repulsed by our artillery and machine-guns.

The communique this afternoon reported: The Germans continued their very violent attacks on the right of the Meuse. On a two kilometers front, they succeeded in penetrating one trench. Everywhere else, they were repulsed with heavy loss.

London, June 8.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The principal activity during the last twenty-four hours has been between Vimy Ridge and La Bassee canal. Six mines were exploded, with results generally in our favor.

The explosion of a British mine near Hohenzollern damaged the enemy's trenches. Our snipers shot nine of the garrison.

There was considerable trench-mortar and artillery activity near Souchez. The British made a successful raid south of La Bassee canal, last night. The Germans fled, leaving their dead.

The situation at Hooze is unchanged. There were no infantry actions today.

Sackville Street, Dublin, Scene of Heavy Fighting



The picture shows the west side of Sackville street, where heavy fighting occurred. At the right is shown the shell of the post office, where the rebels made a determined stand. The entire interior of the building was gutted by flames. This was the first building seized by the rebels, who held it until driven out by the bombardment from British gunboats in the River Liffey. At the left is a building held by the rebels, completely destroyed by the heavy gun fire from the war vessels.

Bandman Comedy Co.

The Bandman Comedy Company made a welcome return visit to the Lyceum Theater last night when an enthusiastic house thoroughly enjoyed the topical comedy "The Man who Stayed at Home."

The piece went with a snap that made it successful. The various characters were well taken but the outstanding portrayal was again Mr. Compton Coult's interpretation of the name part. Mr. Johnny Osborne is so good in musical comedy that he is daring enough to introduce it into straight work. But he really should not.

Tomorrow night the great gala performance in aid of the Belgian children takes place. The play for the occasion is "Tonight's the Night."

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 80.5 and the minimum 57.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 76.0 and 67.0.

Germans Lost Thirty Ships

(Continued from Page 6)

naval base still they did not give up the chase and it was not until Heligoland was almost in sight that the destroyers began to desist.

This naval battle is the first in which dreadnought classes have participated, and it is also the first battle in which submarines and air-

ships have taken part with ships. But the British cruisers fought with the enemy's first line ships and moreover they completely spoilt the enemy's plans and put them to flight.

British Perfectly Safe

Our fleet is perfectly safe as long as Admiral Jellicoe remains in good health; and though the enemy have inflicted a portion of damage on our navy it will not be of any military advantage whatever to the Germans.

According to the reports from the "Times" special correspondent on the East Coast one of the crew of a battle-cruiser says in connection with the naval battle: "The main battle lasted five hours and the firing was chiefly at a range of 9,000 yards. The enemy outnumbered us and were bombarding us with gas shells which emitted poisonous gasses so thick at times that we could not see in front of us."

When our main fleet appeared on the scene it was just five hours after

the commencement of the engagement, and the enemy's fleet suddenly turned around to escape. It is believed for certain that the Hindenburg has been sunk. The invincible, after fighting with an enemy battleship, sank together.

The Queen Mary was leading and fighting the hardest and according to an eye-witness for the first five minutes she received the fire from the whole German fleet and thoroughly distinguished herself.

Educational Directory of China, 1916

The EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY OF CHINA for 1916 (3rd annual issue) is now on sale, price: \$3 net.

Part 1 consists of articles by Prof. Middleton Smith of Hongkong University and other able writers. It also contains information about educational societies and organizations in China; syllabi of the East China Educational Union and the Government Ministry of Education; details of the Scout Movement in China, etc., etc.

Parts 2 and 3 comprise a detailed directory of Schools, Colleges and Universities (including Medical Schools) where English is taught, and information concerning 2,000 Teachers connected with Western Education.

The Directory is useful to all engaged in Education, and makes a valuable mailing list.

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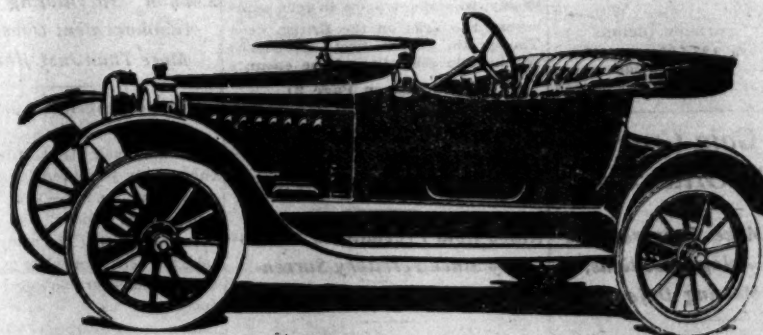
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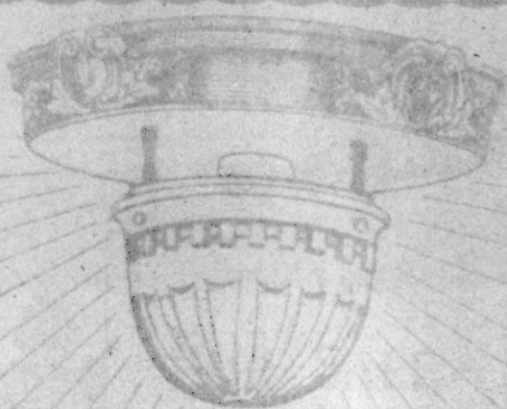
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In the Courts

Sale of a Passport

The preliminary hearing of the case against Maxine Johnson, charging her with the theft of a passport belonging to P. A. Kalleberg, was held before the American Consular Court Saturday morning. Mr. Kriese was on the bench. Decision was reserved. Kalleberg is a Norwegian who is employed in the Chinese Customs. He was the first witness on the stand.

In his opening statement, U. S. District Attorney C. P. Holcomb said that the government would prove that the defendant had taken the passport and sold it to a German for \$1,500, Mex., and that by means of the passport the German traveled to Christiania. Mr. J. B. Davies appeared for the defense.

Kalleberg declared on the stand that he had known defendant for a year and a half. Accused visited his house in the first week of January of this year. Previous to that, viz., in December last, witness obtained a passport in Kobe to travel on it to Norway. He did not travel to Norway, because he changed his mind. He came to Shanghai on January 1. The last time he saw the passport was about the first week in January; he had it in his hands one night in his dining room. Defendant was there at the time.

There was a general conversation about the passport, but witness did not remember whether defendant took part in it. Witness subsequently spoke to defendant about the passport. He told her that he had to answer to the Consul for the passport, as someone had travelled on it, and defendant said nothing.

Kalleberg Cross-Examined

Cross-examined by Mr. Davies:—Would you have any objection to the defendant or any other person having taken that passport?—It all depends what they want to use it for. Would you have had any objection to the defendant taking that passport—to say nothing of anybody else?—No, I don't think I would.

If she did take it, it was not against your wishes then?—Well, so far as it was taken without my knowledge.

Assuming she took it without your knowledge, would it have been against your wishes?—No.

Witness said the passport was in English, and when he last saw it it had his photograph on.

Major Holcomb said his next witness was Mr. Eltzen, Consul-General for Norway, who would prove an admission by the defendant in a trial in his court where she was warned that anything she might say might be used against her.

Mr. Davies objected to such testimony. An admission or confession could not be admitted under any circumstances unless a prima facie case had been made out. The corpus delicti had not been proved, and in support of this counsel could quote many authorities.

After discussion, the court ruled that the evidence of the prosecution, in the form of a statement made by accused in another court, was admissible.

Produce Defendant's Statement

Mr. Eltzen said that accused gave evidence in his court regarding Mr. Kalleberg's passport. She appeared on a subpoena issued by the American Consulate, and before giving her testimony she was warned to tell the truth, and also warned that the consequences might be that witness would have to apply to the U. S. Court if the confession she had made to the Vice-Consul and the police proved to be correct. The testimony was taken down in writing by witness, and afterwards read over to her and agreed to. There were two Assessors present, also Mr. Holcomb.

In answer to the Court (following objection by Mr. Davies) witness said the proceedings in his court were only preliminary—in the nature of an inquiry. Accused's statement was then read by witness as follows:—

"After being warned to tell the truth she stated that she knew the Norwegian subject P. A. Kalleberg, acting boat officer in the Chinese Customs. She met him frequently. On January 24 she went and stayed with Mr. Kalleberg at his flat, 82 Szechuen Road, and stayed there till April 1 this year.

"She explained that Mr. Kalleberg went away to Japan shortly before Christmas. His reason for going was first told her to be that he wanted to see an uncle staying there, but she afterwards learned that it was a lie, and he later on told her his reasons were to get away from her. She had free access to his flat and often stayed there with him for days. Mr. Kalleberg returned from Japan about New Year's Day.

A Dinner Table Discussion

"On 5th or 6th this year, there was a dinner at Mr. Kalleberg's place, the witness and another lady being present

and also two gentlemen. A discussion arose about the necessity of visiting passports and Mr. Kalleberg then produced a large envelope containing two passports, one from Shanghai to Japan and another one from Japan to Europe, beside a ticket to Europe. The passport was written on a printed form with typewritten words filled in. His photo was attached to it in the left hand corner with consular stamps on it.

"Witness got very angry, when she saw the passport, because it proved that Kalleberg had the intention of going home without letting her know about it. The ticket included in the envelope was an International Sleeping Car Ticket first class from Tientsin to Christiania. Kalleberg gave her the ticket to stop the argument going on, and witness kept it for a few days. The two passports Kalleberg put back in his desk.

"On the morning of January 8, witness took the passport for Europe out of Mr. Kalleberg's desk, the drawer not being locked. Mr. Kalleberg knew absolutely nothing about it. The same day witness sold the ticket and the passport to a gentleman of German nationality for \$2,250 altogether. Witness does not know the name of the gentleman.

German Arranged Sale

"She was not permitted to know that, but learnt afterwards that he was a naval officer. The arrangements were made through another gentleman of German nationality in Shanghai, whose name witness knows, but positively refuses to give.

"When the documents were handed over—in a private room in Neumann's Cafe—both the gentlemen were present. Payment was made by cash, in notes. The passport was handed over as it was with the photo on. The man who bought it was very similar to Mr. Kalleberg in appearance, a little taller perhaps.

"When arrangements were going on, witness showed the medium person a copy of the photo attached to the passport as Kalleberg had three copies of the photo and they discussed whether they could use it or not. The arrangement was to the effect that the passport was to be returned within two months. It was, of course, clearly understood that the passport was to be used by the person who bought it.

"Kalleberg never received a cent of the money received for the passport and the ticket. She strongly maintains that Kalleberg is innocent in the whole transaction and takes the whole blame upon herself. Kalleberg did not know anything about the whole transaction, and she did not confess anything to Kalleberg until she had confessed to the Norwegian Vice-Consul on May 19. Kalleberg Hard Up Sometimes

"She knows Kalleberg has a

New York Girl To Wed a Baron



MISS GRACE PIERCE, D.F.S.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Grace Douglas Pierce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Shelby Pierce, of Bayville, L. I., to George Gordon Sandilands, Baron Torphichen of Calder House, Midlothian, Scotland. She met Lord Torphichen in London two years ago. He succeeded to the title last year and is now with his regiment in England. Mr. Pierce is counsel for the Wabash and a director of several railroads.

monthly salary of \$300. He was hard up sometimes during the first time of their acquaintance, but later on he managed his money affairs all right. Witness did not cost Kalleberg any money. Witness does not know one Mr. O'Neill; has never heard about him, neither when Kalleberg returned from Japan.

"Witness is absolutely sure Kalleberg did not know the person to whom the ticket and passport were sold. The latter was a stranger to Shanghai, who had been at Tsingtau during the war. She does not think that Kalleberg knows the gentleman who acted as the medium in the transaction. Anyhow she has never seen them together or heard Kalleberg speak about him."

Mr. C. H. Williams, Consular Clerk, spoke as to defendant having told him that she took the passport intending to replace it at a later date and that she afterwards sold it for \$1,500. She was tempted by the offer, as she was in need of money.

The evidence for the prosecution having been concluded Mr. Davis applied for the case to be dismissed.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—June 11.—Whit Sunday, 7 and 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. Stanford in B flat. Anthem "Come Holy Ghost." Attwood. Hymns 156, 154. Preacher:—The Dean. Noon, Holy Communion (Plain). 3 p.m. The Catechism. Hymns 568, 267, 154. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Parry in D. Hymns 157, 155, 267. National Anthem. Preacher:—The Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. Monday and Tuesday in Whitsuntide. 7 a.m. Holy Communion.

June 14.—Wednesday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 8.30 a.m. Litany. 6 p.m. War Intercession. Bubbling Well Chapel, Whit-Sunday Holy Communion 8 a.m.

June 15.—Memorial Service for Lord Kitchener, 6 p.m.

Union Church.—Whit Sunday, June 11. 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject The Holy Spirit; Chant 108; Anthem "If ye love Me" (Tallis); Hymns 215, 216, 209. 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject The early extension of Christianity; Chant 51; Anthem "From the rising of the sun"; Hymns 201, 208, 568.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral.—Jessfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawksford, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church.—Broadway, Whit Sunday. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon 157, 207, 210, 154. Preacher: The Chaplain. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon 157, 155, 155, 370, 292. Preacher: The Chaplain.

St. Joseph's Church.—Whit Sunday Service. Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass, no Sermon. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed

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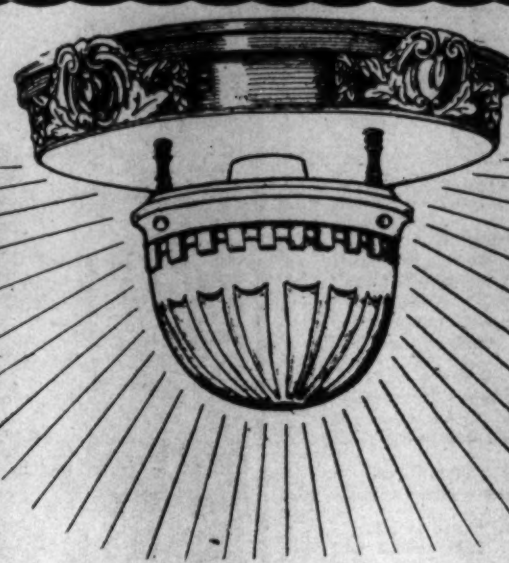
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service. 11 a.m. Subject:—"God the Preserver of Man." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.



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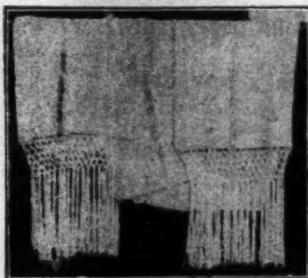
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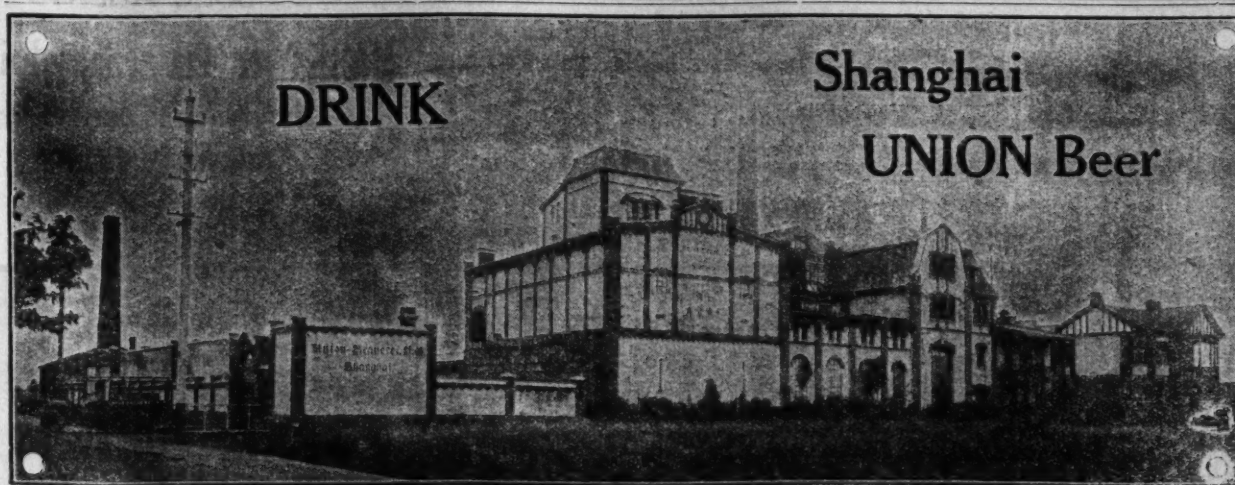
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GREGORY RASPUTIN IS REPORTED SLAIN

Story Reaches Bukharest That
Powerful Russian Mystic
Was Assassinated

ONCE CLOSE TO THE TSAR

But Since Attempt on Monk's
Life By a Woman, Emperor
Ignored Him

Berlin, May 11.—Gregory Rasputin, the Russian monk who is reputed to have exercised great influence over Emperor Nicholas, has been assassinated, according to reports from Petrograd received in Bucharest, says the Overseas News Agency today.

New York, May 12.—In Russia, with its long nights and sunless days, cold and melancholy, many persons, even those of education, turn to mysticism. The imperial family of Romanof-Holstein is no exception—particularly the Tsar himself. In the circle of mystics and religious enthusiasts at the Petrograd Winter Palace is Countess Ignatieff, wife of a former Governor of Siberia. In 1905 she attended a meeting of enthusiasts bent of reviving the cult of the "Chlysty," a sect of flagellators, who in the sixteenth century believed in beating the material body in order to cast out the sin of the spiritual.

The meeting was addressed by a peasant called "Holy Gregory," a simple man of gifted eloquence but of no particular theological learning beyond a wonderful memory for apt Biblical quotations. This peasant was Gregory Rasputin, a man then of 50 years, coming from Black Russia. The Countess invited Gregory to her house, where she assembled a few of the elite; among them was Tsar Nicholas himself in cognito.

His Majesty is said to have been struck by the man's eloquence and earnestness and particularly by his complaint that the name "Rasputin" in the Russian of the people meant "rake."

From the seances of the Countess to those of the Winter Palace was but a step. This step Gregory Rasputin took in the Winter of 1906-07, when he was introduced to the court circle as "Gregorio Novus."

Many persons however, deny that the Countess Ignatieff was Gregory's sponsor. They say that she was the Montenegrin Princess Militza, who is the wife of Grand Duke Peter Nikolaevitch, and that Militza met the mystic through her friend Prince Putiatin, who, with Count Marshall Count Benckendorff and Prince Orloff, "captured" Gregory at the very evangelic meeting where, it is said, Countess Ignatieff discovered him.

In any event, Gregorio Novus, by Imperial command, was a frequent visitor at Tsarskoe-Selo in the Summers of 1907, 1908, and 1909, and it

is likely that the Tsar, who was always on the lookout for an evangelical preacher who should be able to stir the phlegmatic "mujik" and make him turn from vodka to work and domestic duties, encouraged the preacher and made it possible for him to travel about Russia unmolested by the police or the priests of the Holy Synod.

More than this merely practical interest in Gregory on the part of his Majesty certain intimates of the Tsar deny. They admit, however, that every encouragement to Gregory to pursue his mission was given at Tsarskoe-Selo.

In July, 1914, Gregory, who owed so much to women, was himself stabbed by a woman. The tragedy took place in Tyumen, in Siberia. The would-be assassin's name was Julia Guseva. The Tsar at once dispatched his court physician, Professor Sergius Petrovitch Federoff and the Czarina, her lady-in-waiting, Mile. Virubona, to the victim. When they reached Tyumen Gregory was out of danger. He made a statement saying:

"It is all that cursed Hellodorus (the Abbot of Tarsitsyn.) But, to the confusion of himself and my enemies, I will live and they will have nooses put around their necks." The Guseva woman, who had been arrested, also made a statement in which she accused Gregory of sowing temptation among the innocent, and adding:

"He enjoyed absolute immunity and had openly and without conscience ruined the lives of young girls. I as a simple Christian could not suffer his abuse of the Church. I wanted to kill him last year. I went to Yalta, but could not approach him because he was so closely surrounded by aristocratic women followers. I regret that I failed to kill him. All the same, he will not live. The Russian people will not endure such disgrace."

Shortly after this the new Procurator of the Holy Synod in conversing with Tsar about the case of Gregory is reported to have said to his Majesty:

"Whether Julia Guseva be a prophetess or not, I do not know. I do know, however, that Rasputin is a very sick man."

Since the affair at Tyumen the Tsar is said to have had no communication with Gregory Rasputin.

Sicawei Weather Report

9.—Barometer rising in central China; the weather still misty and drizzling during the most part of the day, begins to clear up in the evening.

Signs of a cyclonic developing on the northern part of the China Sea. 10.—Fine weather Fresh northerly breezes in the South.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, June 10, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg. mm	757.50	758.20
" " " " " " " " " "	29.82	29.85
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	+2.36	+2.38
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	+1.32	—0.52
Direction	N.W.	N.E.
Wind	4	3
Miles per hour ..	2.5	1.9
Temperature (Cen)	15.4	19.4
" (Fahr)	59.8	66.9
Humidity: co	58	55
Nebulosity: 5-10	9	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Big Liner Cymric Carried Record Cargo of Munitions

18,000 Tons of War Materials from America Went
Down When White Star Boat Was Torpedoed

New York, May 10.—The white star liner Cymric (18,000 tons) which was torpedoed off the West Coast of Ireland on May 8, carried a record cargo of war munitions. She sailed from this port on April 29 and carried a crew of 110 officers and men. None of these men is definitely known to be an American, although it was said unofficially yesterday that there were probably twenty Americans among them. J. J. MacPherson, the British Vice-Consul in charge of shipping, said that eight new men were shipped on the Cymric for her last voyage, and that none of these was American. During the vessel's stay here twelve of her crew deserted and these eight were shipped to replace them.

In addition to the regular crew three officers and two seamen of other British vessels, who had been stranded in this port, were being sent home.

According to the line's officials, the Cymric was in their service, denial being made that she had been taken over by the British Government. There was a very small amount of commercial goods shipped on the vessel, practically the entire cargo consisting of more than 18,000 tons of munitions and other war material. While no intimate details of the munitions could be obtained yesterday, the manifest showed that the Cymric carried:

8 cases of firearms.
12 cases of guns.
80 cases of rifles.
820 cases of Gaiques (gun covers).
590 cases of primers.
2,163 pieces of forgings.
11,049 cases of empty shells.
300 cases of cartridge cases.
40 cases of aeroplanes and parts.
81 cases of tractors and parts.
62 cases of lathes.
7,554 barrels of lubricating oil.
60 cases of steel tubes.
107 cases of copper tubes.

1,768 plates of spelter.
20 cases of gun parts.
6 cases of bayonets.
625 cases of rubber boots and shoes.
220 cases of fuse heads.
7 cases of empty projectiles.
122 cases of forgings.
3,600 cases of cartridges.
6,720 cases of fuses.
18 cases of automobiles.
1,247 cases of agricultural machinery.
1,331 bundles of shovels.
331 bales of leather.
400 reels of barbed wire.
21,908 bars of copper.
1,056 cases of brass rods.

Captain F. E. Beadnell, who has been in the service of the White Star Line for more than twenty years and who was formerly commander of the Baltic, was in command of the Cymric.

The vessel was built by Harland and Wolff, Ltd., in Belfast, and was launched in 1898. She has a gross tonnage of 13,370 and is 585 feet long, with a beam of 64 feet and a depth of about 35 feet.

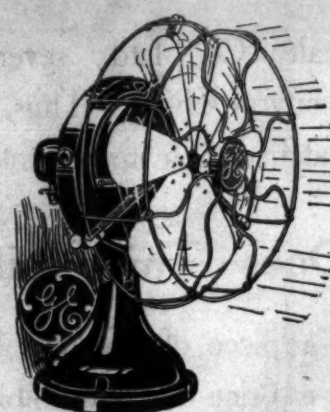
Never a fast vessel, the Cymric is

rated as a ten or eleven day ship, and was one day from port at the time it was reported that she was sinking. For the last six weeks she has not carried passengers, and when in that service only had accommodations for one class.

The Cymric has had several narrow escapes from submarines during her previous voyages. On March 28, 1915, she was less than twenty miles away from the Falaba when the latter was torpedoed, having sailed a short time before that vessel. Captain Beadnell received the Falaba's call for help, but was forced to obey the Admiralty instructions and refrain from going to her assistance.

On Sept. 26, 1915, when the Cymric reached here, members of her crew said that she was escorted into Liverpool by a cruiser and two torpedo boats, and announced that they believed that the Hesperian was torpedoed in mistake for their vessel, as both looked alike.

When the Cymric arrived here on January 23, 1916, carrying \$100,000 in gold and \$26,250,000 in American securities, Captain Beadnell said that he had received a wireless warning shortly after clearing from Liverpool, that there were German submarines about and warning him to be on the lookout. This warning came from the Admiral at Queenstown, and the Cymric was met by three warships which conveyed her through the danger zone.



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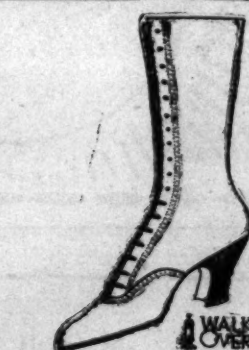
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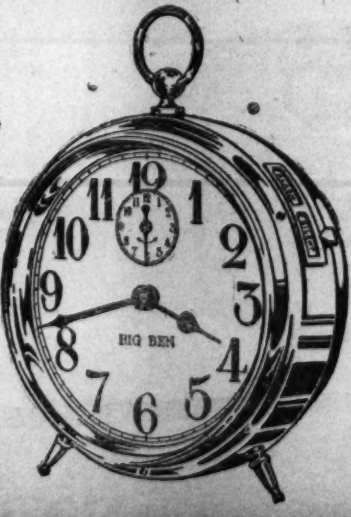
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The "Lounge" Shirt
Made from plain White Matt Oxford that is very hardwearing. Soft double cuffs and fronts.
Usual Price \$2.50 each
Sale Price \$1.50



Cotton Washing Bow Ties

200 dozen in the newest stripe and check designs Guaranteed fast colours.
Usual Price 25 cts. each
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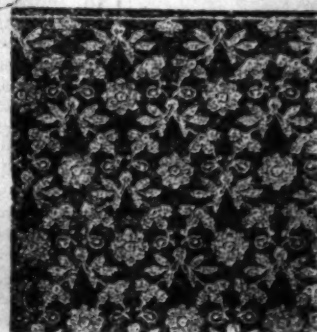
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Exact shape as now worn with a very neat wing. The most comfortable fitting collar. Depths 12 2, 2 1/2 inches.
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1000 dozen
Ladies' Fine Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs
Size 12 by 12 inches
Usual Price \$1.00
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White Lawn Handkerchiefs
A good washing quality
Size 16 by 16 inches
Usual Price \$1.25
and 1.45 doz.
To be Clear at \$1.00 dozen



A Bargain in Piece Lace

White and Cream all over lace. 18 inches wide.
Usual Price \$1.00
To be Cleared at 60 cts. per yard



The "Powell" Shirt
Is the best possible shirt value offered. Made from a fine quality Zephyr. White grounds, with neat stripes, has stiff cuffs of the same material.
Usual Price \$2.00 each
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Grey Leather Belts
1 1/2 inch wide, Black buckle. Made from a good quality, soft finished hide.
Usual Price \$1.50 each
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The "IMPERIAL" Tie
Made from a good quality fine silk, in a variety of plain colours. A splendid tie for hot weather wear.
Usual Price 65 cts. each
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The "BATSWING" Tie
Smart and stylish, made from rich quality silk, in the newest tones, in plain colours, spots and stripes.
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With 1 sleeves and sleeveless.
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Knee Length.
Usual Price \$1.50 each
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Short sleeves and short drawers.
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With full length sleeves and trousers. Usual Price \$3.75 suit
Sale Price \$3.00 SUIT



Washing Waistcoats
White material with neat stripe designs, and cellular back.
Usual Price \$3.75
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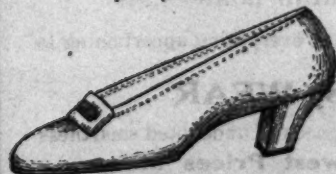


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Is the most comfortable hat yet designed, as pliable as a felt hat, and will fit any shaped head. Made in a very superior grade of straw.
Usual Price \$3.75 each
Sale Price \$3.00 each

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Ladies' Famous Regal Shoe
Tan calf with light sole and Cuban heel.
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Sale Price \$6.00 per pair



Ladies' Black Glace Kid Pump
With medium weight sole and Cuban heel, perfect shape and fitting.
Usual Price \$10.50 pair
Sale Price \$4.00 per pair

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in Black, Tan and White. This smart footwear is made of the best quality leather in the most up-to-date styles and fittings.

All to be Sold at less than Cost Prices. Early buyers will Secure the Biggest Bargains.

About 20 pairs of Ladies' Tan and Champagne Two Button Shoes

With fancy top, light Pump sole and Cuban heel. A particularly good shape and fitting shoe for smart wear.
Usual Price \$10.50 pair
Sale Price \$5.00

40 pairs of Ladies' Tan Glace Kid Walking Boots

With light weight sole and smart toe. Perfect in shape and easy in fitting.
Usual Price \$10.50 pair
Sale Price \$3.00

Ladies' Tan Calf Buckle Tie Shoe
With flexible sole and Cuban heel. An ideal shoe for stout wear. Well-made and perfect fitting.
Usual Price \$7.50 pair
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About 250 pairs of
Gent's White Canvas Boots

With solid leather sole and heel, medium toe and good fitting.

Usual Price \$4.75

Sale Price \$3.75

The Famous "Saxone" Boots

With patent vamp and fancy top, in lace and button.

Usual Price \$14.50

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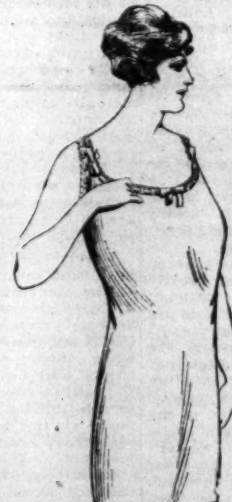
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Russia's Aims And Temptations

(From a speech by Professor Paul Milyukoff in the Russian Duma, Translation by Charles Johnston)

SHORTLY after the Russian Duma was called into life, ten years ago, and then suddenly dispersed, Professor Paul Milyukoff came to America as a representative of Russian Parliamentary life, and gave addresses in New York and Boston. His standing was then high, and, as the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, (the C-Ds, or "Cadets," as Russia nicknames them,) he has constantly gained in reputation and influence. His speech to the Duma, which the Russian mail has brought, is one of the best of the session. Of Russia's aims, dangers, and temptations Professor Milyukoff said:

"In this war the interest of Russia can be briefly defined: We need an outlet to the sea. It was not for this we went to war, yet without it we cannot end the war.

"But, it may be objected, if Turkey had common sense, we could have no such aim! * * * This is true. But, since Liman von Sanders appeared in Constantinople, since Germany appointed the Turkish Minister of War, and the Turkish fleet was delivered into German hands, the situation is radically changed. We have now clearly realized Germany's plans: Berlin to Bagdad! Such is the German plan, and, since this is so, we have no choice. The question no longer is whether the Straits should become Russian or remain Turkish. The question is, whether it is to become Russian or remain German!

"Let us not be deceived. The question now pending may be decided once for all. But never again may the conditions be so favorable for us. The chief element in our favor is the attitude of our allies toward our national problem. Berlin-Bagdad is too menacing for England, because of India and Egypt, and for France, because of her Syrian plans. Because of this real danger these powers cannot fail to come to an agreement with us after centuries of suspicion. The end of March, 1915, (the beginning of April, new style,) is a time that should be memorable to our people; for then our agreement with our allies was reached.

"The Berlin-Bagdad plan now is threatened on the Bagdad side. From north and east our armies converge toward the English forces. And I venture to express the hope that the vital importance of the war arena beyond the Caucasus will at last be recognized. The conquest of Erzerum made an overwhelming impression on the whole Moslem world. We should take all precautions that this Turkish stronghold shall not share the fate of Trebizond! * * * What should our next step in this arena be? As to this there can be no doubt at all. Armenia, which has suffered for its fidelity to Russia, should be given the autonomy promised under the Turkish regime.

"In the path of realization of our goal there can be only one obstacle—ourselves. We behind the lines may be conquered even while our armies are fighting valiantly at the front. This may create new dangers, which we must guard against. In Germany there is on all hands talk of peace. And we must have wisdom enough, persistence and energy enough, not to give way, not to forfeit our great sacrifices and the great ideals of this war!

"Recently one of the emissaries working for Germany visited me. He said he was a citizen of neutral Switzerland, and a member of the Stockholm Conference, made up of the subjects of different neutral countries, who had sent him to find out whether any elements in Russia favored a separate peace. 'You cannot imagine,' he said, 'how they long for peace in Germany; perhaps, if Belgium were evacuated and Serbia restored, this might become the basis for peace negotiations.' I answered him: 'We know Germany's attitude well; but your country should understand who began the war, and whether it is possible to help Germany to a liquidation of her pretensions, by means of an international understanding founded merely on the basis of a return to the status quo ante. (Applause.) We do not wish to destroy Germany; but we are in duty bound to render Germany harmless; to this Germany would not consent of her own free will. And we have our national problems.'

America Romantic; Germany Classic

By Charlton Andrews

The distinction between the modern German ideal and the ideal of the Anglo-Saxon is essentially the distinction between Classicism and Romanticism. Classicism stands for the State, Romanticism for the individual, first and last. Therefore I believe it fair to assert that, roughly speaking, German ideals, once so thoroughly romanticized, are today essentially Classic, and that the American ideal is essentially Romantic. On the one hand, there is a fundamental social and political creed of discipline and self-sacrifice; on the other, an insistence on freedom of thought, feeling, and action. The true American, since Patrick Henry, and before, has never hesitated—and will never hesitate—before choosing between liberty and its historic alternative. This remark of course raises the instant question as to what liberty really is, as well as the obvious fact that excess in the Classic German attitude means slavery, and in the Romantic American attitude means anarchy.

This is not to say that the average American bothers his head greatly over distinctions among national ideals. The majority of citizens are obviously conscious only of conditions. The man in the street, the shop, the factory, the ditch, of course, does little abstract thinking—the concrete is so much easier! What he is keenly aware of is the pleasure he finds in a democratic and non-militaristic country as contrasted with conditions in a paternal and militaristic nation. The average citizen knows he likes to be free to speak his mind on any subject, without danger as to lese-majeste. He knows he would rather work for higher wages and spend his money as he pleases, choose his own occupation, have a chance to raise himself to any station—in short, exercise with a minimum of restraint any and all powers and faculties he may possess.

If he realizes that his opportunities for complete self-expression are purchased at the expense of a considerable degree of national efficiency, he contemplates the fact with regret, but with equanimity. If he understands that, after all, it is geographical and political necessity, coupled with natural human egoism, that has forced the efficiency ideal on modern Germany, he thanks his stars that—thus far, at least—no such determining conditions prevail on his side of the Atlantic. Few besides the leaders see far in the abstract; but the citizen who deals altogether with things in the concrete is at no special disadvantage on that account. Sticking to facts, indeed, he runs little of the theorists' risk of flying off into fantasy.

Of these two national attitudes—the Romantic and Classic—the American and the German—which is the better? Which is right?

By their fruits shall ye know them. Germany shows us cities beautiful, poverty "abolished," education advanced, industry wedded to science—and along with these desiderata the present war with all its attendant circumstances. Contemplating these latter, the American promptly decides for the "Anglo-Saxon," the romantic ideal. He has no quarrel with efficiency except when it is so inordinately stressed that it trespasses on the domain of his traditional personal liberty and of his immortal and indispensable convictions as to what is fundamentally right and wrong. He realizes that non-paternal inefficiency is very costly—poverty, graft, crime, East-land disasters, Georgia lynchings, &c., all perhaps directly traceable to an unbelief in the "super-individual soul." But all things considered, he prefers to grope on in his own blind way toward the greatest possible measure of individual freedom compatible with national existence. We are, in fact, satisfied to be a Romantic people.

Nevertheless, in spite of what has been said here, I am not an apostle of the Romantic ideal of the State. At best, Romanticism is a one-sided doctrine, verging always—just as Classicism does—on extremism. The State theory and the individual theory may lead equally to disaster. Beyond question there is a far preferable middle ground. The classic poet, aiming at the perfection of regularity, arrived at a deadening monotony. The Romantic, soaring after liberty, often plunged headlong through license into ruin. The great German Goethe, who was both Romantic and Classic in turn, realized this when he saw all culture in meditation. Unhappily for Germany, she has for the moment forsaken her greatest prop. We need—all of us—to take for our motto, from the portico of the ancient Greek temple, "Nothing too much." It is hard, for example, to decide nowadays which is the more dangerous—the jingo or the pacifist.

As a physical melting pot America is amalgamating the races of the earth into citizenry that promises much for the world. As an intellectual and ethical melting pot, wherein German ideals are mingled with the Anglo-Saxon and with those of all other nations, to be refined as well as fused, may not our country achieve an ultimate compromise between the doctrines of the one and of the many, a golden mean of theory and practice that will make for universal salvation? I for one eagerly believe that, instead of an experiment station for the rest of the world, the United States will be the country wherein the results of the experiments of all the other nations shall be harmoniously combined, to the avoidance of extremism and to the ultimate progress of human ideals.

A Study Of The German Psychology By Prof. Le Bon

Dr. Gustave Le Bon is prominent in the world of science. As professor of psychology and allied sciences at the University of Paris his name has long been famous. His books have been translated into a dozen languages. His scientific investigations of tobacco smoke, skulls, photographic surveys, the laws of matter and motion bear witness to the versatility of his erudition. It is, however, as a psychologist that the world owes its chief debt to Dr. Le Bon. His principal efforts in this direction include such works as "The Psychology of the Crowd," "Psychological Laws of the Evolution of Nations," "The Psychology of Education" and "The Psychology of Socialism."

DR. GUSTAVE LE BON of the University of Paris has added yet another work to the series of learned studies with which his name is associated, namely, "Enseignements Psychologiques de la Guerre Européenne" (Psychological Lessons of the European War), which is already in its eighth edition. It is a study of the events and their cause which have produced the present world conflict—an analytical examination of the war as it has progressed and a judicial expression of opinion upon the developments of the war, the problems of peace and the outlook for the future.

In the present war Dr. Le Bon sees a struggle of psychologic forces. The dominating conceptions of Germany are particularly dangerous, he finds, because they assume the shape of religious zeal. Under the hallucination of their dreams the German nations, not unlike the Arabs of Mahomet's day, believe themselves a superior race whose destiny it is first to conquer the world and then to regenerate it.

To understand the origin of this conflict it is necessary to follow the transformations of the modern German mind. To look at it from the point of view of reason, pure and simple, is to encounter a mass of inconsistencies and utter improbabilities. Dr. Le Bon declares, and he points to the following conditions:

"A sovereign who for twenty-five years kept the peace so necessary to the prosperity of his empire and who suddenly let himself be dragged into a fearful conflict which he did not seek. A nation whose commercial and industrial wealth was growing daily, rushing with delirious joy into a murderous struggle which will ruin it for a long time. Educated men applying the torch to cities, secular libraries and works of art which in previous wars had been spared.

"What prophet could have foretold the birth of such incoherent things?" he asks. To what can be ascribed the explosion of mystic fury which seized the German nation and its scholars except a mental contagion and a sweeping folly which ran through the nation?

Among the French, there has been a series of changes that could not have been foreseen: "An impressionable, easily moved, undisciplined nation suddenly changed into resolute masses, tenaciously, stoically living for months on end in the murderous trenches constantly menaced by a hidden death!

"To these unexpected events history will add the sacrifice of the heroic little Belgian nation which did not hesitate to defend its honor at the cost of its flaming cities and its massacred women and children. No power—Germany least of all—could have foreseen a nation so feeble resisting the fury of an enemy so powerful.

"This series of tragic adventures could not have been foreseen rationally, for reason did not prompt them. To what, then, must we ascribe their origin?

Among the contributing causes of the conflict Dr. Le Bon names racial hatred. In France civic, religious and political hatreds were rampant, but they vanished on the outbreak of war before the dominating hatred of the aggressor.

The principle that when two aches arise simultaneously the stronger plains also why civil disturbances which threatened to fill Ireland vanquished when the Irish flocked to the colors, just as in Russia the anarchistic and revolutionary tendencies were straightway converted into loyalty to the throne. Had the Germans recognized this psychological principle Dr. Le Bon thinks they would never have counted on internal dissension in France and Britain as an element of success.

One element of strength possessed by the German Government in this conflict is its ability, long established, to shape public opinion to its liking. Newspapers, professors, writers, fol-

low its wishes. This did it turn a European conflict into a war of the nation. Neither a sovereign, nor a military caste is waging war today, but the whole German people.

"If the Government easily succeeded in bringing this about it is because the military spirit of the whole nation has entirely wiped out the civic spirit," says Dr. Le Bon. "If today Europe is ablaze, if the flower of its youth falls on the field of carnage, if so many families are in deep misery, it is because a people which believes itself destined to regenerate the world desires to impose upon others the mystic chimera of universal dominion."

The stumbling block to the accomplishment of such a desire will be, not faith but force of will, in Dr. Le Bon's opinion. It is by this very element that some of the decisions of this war have been reached. Thus at the battle of the Marne Gen. von Kluck's right wing began to fall back just as his adversary, Gen. Manoury, had concluded to retire.

When at the battle of the Yser the Germans, having lost 150,000 men, decided to retreat they needed but a little further effort to triumph—another quarter of an hour and success was theirs.

The same thing applies to the battle of Grand-Couronne, on which depended the fate of Nancy. Gen. Mallerre relates that on September 7, 1914, the commander of the 314th Regiment received orders to fall back. He refused to do so, but on receiving written orders prepared to carry out his instructions. At the precise moment when he was about to retire the enemy started to retreat.

Strength of will plays a tremendous part in the last minutes of a battle.

After tracing the rise of Prussia and the consolidation of Germany under Bismarck the author recalls the main feature of this statesman's policy, namely, the system of alliances intended to block any attempt which France might make to avenge its defeat in 1870. Bismarck seemed ever haunted by this idea.

Under Bismarck every effort was made to maintain peace, and the present Emperor at first followed the same policy. The German Empire was consolidating its position and its economic prosperity was becoming immense. Its mercantile marine, ever growing, touched at every port on earth. One rival only did it meet everywhere, England, a rival to be feared and daily the more to be hated.

France, so much dreaded by Bismarck, ceased to preoccupy Germany. Its political and religious dissensions seemed to have weakened it too much to allow the old idea of revenge to be kept alive. If a conflict with France was thought of it was only with France as a possible ally of Britain, the foe which sooner or later would have to be met.

Under Bismarck war was considered a peril to be avoided. With the subsequent commercial and industrial growth it seemed a desirable end, first of all to enrich Germany and then to establish its power throughout the world.

Then began, with the cooperation of the military party, of the patriotic societies, of the press and of the universities, that campaign intended to prepare public opinion for war. The Government favored all measures which while pointing to a coming conflict enabled it to raise further taxes for the increase of its military strength. Quotations from historians, philosophers and other writers are given by Dr. Le Bon to show to what extent the dream of worldwide dominion was gradually spreading through the minds of the German nation.

In fifty years Prussian military teachings completely changed the mental outlook of the German people. Dr. Le Bon believes. Historians convinced the Germans that they were superior to any other race on earth. Their philosophers taught that right must bend before might. Politicians dazzled their eyes with the picture of worldwide power. To the roughshod methods of the barrack yard the Germans turned. Dr. Le Bon says:

"While it is relatively easy to arouse new sentiments in the soul of a nation it is extremely difficult to keep them in check. They can quickly become forces which cannot be mastered."

Such was the case with Germany. The hour was coming when the Government could no longer restrain the impulse which urged on to war. The conflict which every one dreamed of because inevitable with the happening of the slightest incident which could provoke it.

Then the prestige of the State in Germany is immense. It is easy to set up absolute obedience. "While the Frenchman and the Englishman

hunger for freedom, the German loves to obey. * * * No nation which was not hereditarily tamed by the barracks would be capable of such servile obedience. Never could American or Englishman bear Germanic restraint. They consider the State as made for the individual and not the individual for the State. Liberty and independence to them seem far superior to passive submission."

This Germanic conception of the State carries with it a belief in material force, Prof. Le Bon thinks. Might determines what is right. The nation which is most powerful may dictate to others and owes good will to none. All educated Germans have been imbued with the sentiment ascribed to William II: "For me, humanity ends where the Voges begin." With such ideas as a start one can explain the cold blooded ferocity witnessed in this war.

This worship of might progressed in Germany only from the day when the good fortune of the Germans proved to them that they were powerful. Dr. Le Bon goes on. New theorists arose to persuade them that, being a superior race, it was their duty to conquer the universe. War was preached as a crusade destined to crush inferior nations in the way of Germany's progress through the world. Over the remains of inferior races, carefully despoiled of their wealth, the German ideal would reign.

One of the first visible effects of this spread of the German theories was the maintenance of forty-five years of a Europe in arms. Side by side with the growth of these ideas Germany was continually increasing its output of manufactured goods.

Coming late into the industrial field Germany everywhere found well established rivals, particularly England. To expand Germany was constantly on the lookout for new markets. Its industries were constantly growing on a capitalization largely fictitious. To pay dividends on inflated capitalization it was impossible to let production slacken. For this reason Germany dreaded its rivals and developed hatred for its most dangerous competitor, England. Says Dr. Le Bon:

"I readily believe that Germans some day would have waged war for the economic reasons above described. Their writers have said it so often that it is scarcely to be doubted, but I do not think the time had yet come when this necessity made itself felt."

The time was approaching. Germans were pushing their commercial way into every country. In Belgium, in Russia and especially in France this was particularly true; a great many French industries, such as the optical trade, the chemical and drug trades, the dye industry were already in their hands. Since the war began over 13,000 German business houses in France have been seized. "Had they so continued another twenty years they would have become, without a single battle, the true masters of the country. Singular conditions prevailed in Russia and Italy."

Everywhere, in Japan, in Persia, the activity of Germany's representatives, of its commercial travellers, was producing trouble and proclaiming the decadence of other peoples.

Despite its worldwide commerce and its growing expansion Germany believed that it had no "place in the sun," and for this reason it was ready to quarrel with nations which, like France in Morocco, were seeking to enlarge their colonies.

"And yet," remarks Dr. Le Bon, "its experiences in Africa proved that, despite torrents of blood poured out to this end, Germany was not able to create a single prosperous colony. As a plain tradesman the German was accepted everywhere. As a master he became odious to all men."

To what he describes as the coarseness of German education, its brutality and its lack of chivalry Dr. Le Bon attributes much of the difficulties which the German encounters in his contact with other nations and to the brutality of the barrack yard, with its blows and bullying—to which every one of the German population had to submit—he ascribes the German ideas of right and might which have astonished the world.

The influence of religion as against militarism is negligible, he thinks. In analyzing the causes of the war the idea that Germany was overpopulated is dismissed with the statement that German emigration had fallen off to a point where it was far below that of British emigration, and that yearly foreigners—Italians, Croats, &c.—were imported into Germany to the extent of several hundred thousand for work in the harvests and in the mines. The following table of density of population is quoted:

Number of inhabitants per square kilometer:	
France	74
Germany	120
Italy	121
Japan	139
England	144
Holland	182
Belgium	264

Even admitting that Germany was overpopulated not a single country existed to which the Germans were not admitted freely. Dr. Le Bon points out.

Similarly, Dr. Le Bon flouts the

idea that Germany could have been benefited by robbing other nations of their colonies:

"If Germany were to conquer all the colonies of all the nations she would not thereby obtain as much trade as she did with France, England and Russia alone." Again:

"Imagine France and Great Britain conquered by the Germans. Would their trade thereby increase? Surely not, for the conquest would have impoverished the victims."

But the desire of the Germans to acquire coaling stations for the navy which they had built was a cause of war of greater importance than those just derided. The Moroccan affair, which almost ended in war, showed the trend of the new German ambitions.

That Germany arrived too late in the colonial field was due to Bismarck's shortsightedness in urging France into colonial ventures so as to turn her from the idea of revenge and so as to bring her into antagonism with Great Britain.

German hatred of England is not merely that of rivals in trade, but also that of men whose sentiments are absolutely opposite. Convinced that he belongs to a superior race the German resents British supremacy at so many points. To him the growth of British wealth and power is a rank injustice. German philosophers and writers "have preached without cease against this enemy of the human race, whose power, being merely a sham, would fall before the first German blow."

The German, whose mind accepts

all that his professors tell him, sees the world only through their teachings. Dr. Le Bon writes. For this reason, doubtless, their diplomatists were guilty of so much blindness before the war. "The conscience of the German is governed by the State, whereas the Englishman or the American permits only a small part of his conscience to be guided by the State."

With such complete incompatibility between German political ideas and those of other nations an irremovable hatred was sure to arise. Nourished on the ideas of their professors and publicists, the vanity of the Germans knew no bounds. The entire nation became convinced that it had been chosen by God to rule the universe.

German statesmen were always launching threats. Their Emperor did so likewise; the advice to keep the powder dry and the sword sharp was constantly in his speeches.

The quotations above made indicate what Dr. Le Bon considers the mental evolution which rendered war between Europe and Germany almost inevitable. They show further how futile are those discussions which try to show to what extent the war was caused by this or that Emperor. War based upon conditions such as those above indicated could have been deferred, but not avoided, he believes. If logic and reason had governed Germany rather than sentiment and emotion it would have been in her interest to avoid this war at all costs.

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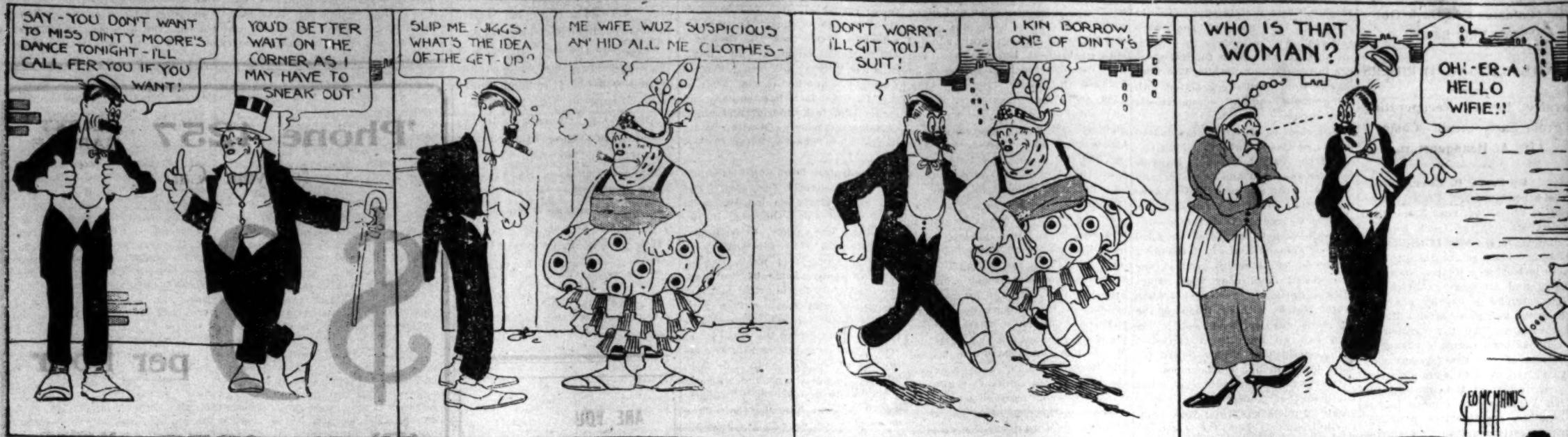
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Great Mysteries of Nature-Science ☉ Moon's Influence on Crops

By Garrett P. Serviss

"Is there any truth in the assertion that the phases of the moon have any effect on the soil, such instances as below mentioned having been shown to me? A brick placed on sod during the moon's period of darkness will leave grass bleached and will show a depression of one-half inch. A brick placed in the same location during full moon will show no depression. Many farmers in this part of Illinois will not plant seeds without considering the moon's phases. They plant such seeds as are used for roots during dark period, and leaf crops during light period. Your reply would be appreciated by many."

THE observations on which the alleged influence of the moon upon the growth of plants is based are too general in their nature, and too lacking in scientific method and precaution to be accepted as valid evidence. Besides, the popular beliefs about this subject are often contradictory and inconsistent. For these reasons, as well as for the reason

that all their attempts to verify the supposed influence have failed, it is customary for men of science to treat the whole matter as pure superstition.

I am not sure that they are entirely right about this. It is true that there are many groundless superstitions concerning the moon, and all the other heavenly bodies. But it should not be forgotten that some well-ascertained scientific facts are, to say the least, not inconsistent with the hypothesis that the lunar radiation may have a perceptible effect upon the delicately balanced forces that control the phenomena of life on the earth.

For instance, it is known that the moon exercises an influence over the earth's magnetism. It is slight, but still scientifically measurable. It varies not with the phases of the moon but with its continually changing distance from the earth. When the moon is in perigee, or nearest, this influence is most effective, and it falls off when the moon moves toward apogee, or goes farther away.

This in itself proves nothing with regard to any effect upon vegetation, but at least it affords reasonable ground for argument and investigation. The slowness of the magnetic influence of the moon is not necessarily an indication that it has no effect of the kind supposed. The general tendency of scientific investigation at the present time is toward showing that electric and magnetic states and currents play a previously unrecognized

part all about us, and though apparently feeble, strongly affect life.

We are getting past the time when it was dogmatically assumed that whatever scientific instruments could not measure was of no practical importance. We cannot measure the forces by which a green leaf absorbs and transforms the energies of a sunbeam, but we know that through that natural miracle every Spring the earth's face is transfigured.

Moonlight, at full moon, is less than one 600,000th of sunlight; yet it suffices to powerfully affect the eye. The moon also sends heat to the earth, which our senses are not acute enough to notice, but it is permissible to imagine that plants have some "sense" to which the lunar heat is as evident as the lunar light is to our eyes.

In addition to light and heat the moon sends us other radiations as its magnetic influence shows, and it would be unjustifiable to affirm that these have no effect upon so delicate, and to us so mysterious, thing as the life of plants.

We simply do not know whether such an effect exists or not. Many will tell you that moonlight has a strange effect on the mind—like music. I am not prepared to deny it. With the exception of the statements of fact, all this is confessedly unsatisfactory, because it is unverified and undemonstrated, but the slowly widening area of science is on all sides enveloped with just such a nimbus of speculations and possibilities, through which pioneer spirits feel their way, occasionally sinking into bogs, but not infrequently finding good solid footing which leads to the top of a new hill of knowledge.

I have remarked that the influence of the moon upon the earth's magnetism varies not with the lunar phases (which depend merely upon the moon's angular position with regard to the sun), but with its relative nearness to, or remoteness from, the earth. If I were counsel for the believers in lunar influences in general, the "farmers by moonshine," I should advise them to try the effect of governing their plantings not by the phases but by the apses of the moon, i. e., its times of greatest nearness and farthest.

These do not coincide with the phases, except at certain intervals, because the moon's orbit is continually shifting round in space, so that at one time apogee and at another perigee

may correspond with full moon, and so with the other phases. It might be that thus an explanation could be found for some of the contradictions and discrepancies in the popular beliefs. But only a long series of rigidly scientific experiments can finally settle the question.



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Cavalry Horses Recuperating From Early Strain—Camp Life At Headquarters

By Frank B. Elser

Field headquarters, United States punitive expedition, near Nampulpa, Mexico, May 6, (by truck train to Columbus, N. M., May 12.)—General Pershing has so rearranged his forces in Northern Mexico—infantry, cavalry and artillery—as to permit flying columns of cavalry again to take to the mountains after Villistas. At the same time the method of search has been radically changed.

Details of the new system may not be given, except that in a general way it resembles the strategy for which Pershing was famous in the Philippines, and involves sustained work. Certain units in certain regions rather than sudden spurts into the mountains by detachments which have hitherto exhausted themselves and, largely because of this exhaustion, have been unable to press the chase effectively, once a band had been encountered.

It is a striking fact that in none of the engagements to date with Villistas—Guerrero, Aguas Calientes, Tomachic, and Ojos Azules—have we taken prisoners. By no prisoners I mean no considerable number, and by considerable I mean ten or a dozen. There is not at headquarters today a single prisoner taken in action. We have a rough stockade for them—an enclosure of brush and barb wire, around which armed guards sit day and night, drowsing by day and shivering by night—within the stockade are no battle prisoners. There are five exceedingly dirty Mexicans in it at this writing, but they are "suspicious characters" merely, taken from ranch houses or towns by detachments which from time to time comb the countryside. One or two prisoners taken in action have been brought

in at intervals, but, so we have been informed, they have invariably been released.

Firing at Long Range

We have taken no greater number of prisoners in action for two main reasons. The first is that, notwithstanding the use of the word "charge" with reference to engagements that have been fought, there has in reality been nothing like what officers would call shock action. All firing has been at comparatively long range.

One chief band of Villistas figured in the scattered fighting which followed the Parral episode. It numbers between 200 and 250 men, and is now in the almost railless mountain region south of Cushtulirichic. Colonel George A. Dodd's men—the Seventh—struck the band on April 22 near Tomachic, about thirty miles southwest of Guerrero, and it was next heard from near Ojos Azules (Blue Springs) yesterday when Major Howze, with six troops of the Eleventh Cavalry, surprised it before sun up and killed forty-two men, establishing a new record for Villa killed in one engagement.

Ojos Azules is about sixty miles south-east of Tomachic and about eighteen miles south by west from Cushtulirichic. Not far north of Cushtulirichic, nearly all the advance cavalry concentrated when the Carranzistas, unrest after the Parral clash made concentration necessary, but from this group Howze was thrown southward with horses and men refreshed after a week's rest, and it was they who headed off the band as it was apparently making toward the Durango line.

One more Villa leader, Antonio Angeles, was accounted for in the fight, and, as has been reported, between fifty and seventy-five Villa horses were captured. We have at headquarters now twenty-odd one-time Villa mounts, but they are so thin and weak and so small to begin with that few will be of any service to the army.

Horse Field Hospital

Cavalry horses, worn out with mountain campaigning, are being sent northward weekly, and there has been established here a sort of horse field hospital. Extra forage, oats, corn, and hay, and six hours a day grazing are putting these mounts rapidly on their feet, and perhaps half of them will again be serviceable. This is especially true of the

younger horses. The older ones lack the necessary resiliency and "come back."

The army itself is hardening every hour, hardening and getting more unburned. Also it is getting more proficient in poker, craps, and black jack. The experts have pretty well cleaned out the general run of enlisted men at headquarters, and now the play for high stakes is on between the giants. Bets of \$100, \$200, or \$500 on the turn of a card or the roll of a die may be witnessed nightly. All games are played on blankets spread on the ground and by firelight or by the light of a sputtering lamp, tense crowds bend and hoarsely exhort the cards or "bones."

Of the Carranza forces headquarters has heard little of late. We have had stories of what they purpose doing, both for and against us, stories of proposed co-operation and proposed ambushes and attacks, depending on the outcome of the conference at Juarez. These rumors the army does not take very seriously. It has come slowly to regard all Mexicans alike, and, convinced above all, of its ability to take care of itself, no matter what the emergency, the expedition has settled down to a routine of camp life having all the earmarks of an army of occupation, although every man realizes that the duration of the campaign is and will remain uncertain.

Barber Builds a 'Dobe'

Regardless of this, the headquarters barber—not a bad one, either—is building himself a 'dobe' shop. He has bought sun-baked bricks from a Mexican for a cent and a half each, and within a few days he promises quarters immune from wind and sand twisters. Five hundred yards from the box which now serves as his chair, the mixed "casuals" of several cavalry regiments have built themselves a mess hall of 'dobe. It has no roof, but it has sides which break the wind, and that is something in this country.

The headquarters routine is distinct from the operations to the south, where the majority of those Villistas that have not disbanded are supposed to be, but from time to time small bands are reported to the north and in pursuit of these little flying detachments leave camp almost every night. Led by a scout,

they disappear in the hills to ride all night under a moon that is so clear that it looks like a stage moon.

Meanwhile the Mexican civilians seem to be undergoing a change. There are fewer merchants and fewer casual callers. The cause of their change of heart is hard to determine. One theory is that they are fearful of mingling with Americans lest Villistas kill them when we withdraw. Another is that news of the Parral affair has spread and made them feel superior and aloof. Certainly the average Mexican would like to see a fight with the "gringos."

The days are becoming hotter and the nights slightly less cold. The Rio Santa Maria no longer has a crust of ice along the edge in the morning. The snakes are beginning to come out. Three rattlers were killed in camp this week, two of them in tents. Some of the more cautious are adopting the Mexican custom of stretching a hair rope around their blankets. The idea is that the hair pricks the rattler and deters him from crossing the barrier. One enlisted man has been bitten. He cut the wound with his pocket knife and sucked it, according to custom, immediately. Then he spent a few days in the hospital. Today he was up and about with nothing but a funny feeling in his left arm where he was bitten.

QUARTERING TROOPS

A New Yorker Sees How Efficiently

It Is Done in Dresden

By Robert Grimshaw
(New York University)

Assuming that it was necessary to bring 50,000 soldiers suddenly to Manhattan to resist an invading army, or quell a riot, where would we quarter them? In the great hotels for which the metropolis is world famous, or on the grass in the various parks? I question very much if either our civil or our military authorities are at present in position to solve this problem "with neatness and despatch." But I will tell you how it is done—has been done—in Germany.

During the first four months of this war I was living in Dresden. One night in August, during the mobilization of the reserves, I was awakened by a ring at the door, followed by vigorous pounding. When the door was opened it proved to be

a husky Saxon soldier from near the Bohemian boundary, "come to stay with us." I stated that I had only one spare room, which was to be occupied by my daughter the next day. "She can go to a hotel, or sleep on the floor; I get the room and bed"—which was the law. In proof of the legitimacy of his demand, and the power back of it, he presented me a red paper entitling Max Dudek, of the 101st Grenadier Reserve Regiment, to lodging, so much meat or sausage, and so much bread and coffee, daily, at such times as he might require them; payment to be made by the city at a stated time after the soldier had left.

How did just Private Max Dudek happen to get just my house as his hotel? The reserve regiment aforesaid was to replace the regular 101st Regiment as fast as the latter got

decimated; and its headquarters were the same as that of the "main" or active regiment. The members coming from all quarters of Germany were to meet on the Fuerstenstrasse; the first company at one corner, the second at the next corner, and so on. The maximum number of soldiers which each

dwelling must quarter was decided long ago. Each man, as he appeared, was told to go around the corner to dinner, or to bed, according to the time at which he appeared.

But the red tickets distributed in August, 1914, were printed in December, 1913. That was preparedness.

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\$3 per hour

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See the Pictures at the Apollo Theatre

ELAINE DODGE AGAIN THREATENED!!

HEIRESS TO MILLIONS HAS
NARROW ESCAPE

SCOFFS AT DANGER.

New York City, April 5.—Miss Elaine Dodge, daughter and heiress of the late Taylor Dodge whose murder has attracted such world-wide attention, has again had her life seriously threatened.

It appears that before the death of Perry Bennett, this modern Dr. Jekyll disclosed the hiding-place of his tremendous fortune to one Long Sin, a Chinese adventurer. Bennett formerly owned the house now occupied by Miss Dodge's Aunt Tabby. On a recent visit to her Aunt Miss Dodge was startled in the early hours of the morning by strange noises. Her Aunt had already been aware of this condition, but, being superstitious, had put it down to ghosts.

Miss Dodge, whose life has lately been one continuous round of self-defense, immediately communicated with Craig Kennedy, the scientific detective whose apprehension of the notorious Clutching Hand caused such favorable comment throughout the land. Kennedy has lately come into the possession of Bennett's papers and his keen eye detected at once the similarity of a plan on one of these and the construction of Aunt Tabby's fireplace.

A secret passageway was disclosed, through which the redoubtable sleuth and his assistant descended, only to be overcome by gas and almost murdered by Long Sin, who had entered the passage from the mouth of a cave in an adjoining woods. Miss Dodge, whose nerve has been put to the test in a hundred cases, alarmed by the fumes, and fearing for the lives of her protectors, descended to the passageway where a queer sight met her eyes.

Interviewed today by a Journal reporter, Miss Dodge said: "I had no sooner turned an angle in the passageway, than I was almost paralyzed by the sight of Long Sin bending over Craig and Mr. Jameson with a long murderous knife. A safe imbedded in the rock had been opened, and the Chinaman had a small strong-box under his arm. Strongly born of love then possessed me, and I closed with the heathen in a struggle that lasted for some minutes. Then I felt my strength desert me—the earth seemed to cave in and crumble all around me and

The many hundreds of Shanghai residents who, week by week, followed the thrilling adventures of Miss Pearl White in "The Exploits of Elaine," will be pleased to learn that a sequel to the above, entitled

"THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

will be shown in serial form at The Apollo Theatre, commencing to-morrow night.

By special arrangement with Mr. S. Hertzberg, proprietor of The Apollo Theatre, The China Press will publish an instalment of the story, equal to two complete episodes (4 parts), each Sunday until the story and moving picture play are complete.

READ THE FIRST INSTALMENT TO-DAY

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Motion Picture Drama

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ARNOLD DALY AND

"CRAIG KENNEDY."

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Commencing To-morrow Night at the Apollo Theatre



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"RED SEAL"
Without a Peer

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WINE MERCHANTS

BLIND SOLDIER SEEKS AID FOR SIGHTLESS

Sergeant Major Middlemiss in
U. S. To Lecture for London
Training School

LOST EYES AT GALLIOLI

British Officer Tells of Work
Being Done for Unfortunates
At St. Dunstan's

New York, May 13.—St. Dunstan was credited with wondrous power over Satan, and the St. Dunstons, a famous training school in London for the sightless wounded of the European war, drove the blue devils out of the mind of Sergeant Major Middlemiss of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Adriatic to tell the story of what is being done for the men who have lost their eyes.

Sergeant Major Middlemiss, the first of such victims of the war to come to this country, is to give lectures here under the auspices of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund of 590 Fifth Avenue. He is accompanied by his wife, a plucky little Englishwoman, and their little daughter was left on the other side of the water. Owing to some misunderstanding, the authorities were not going to let the blind soldier land, and took him and Mrs. Middlemiss to Ellis Island. George A. Kessler, of the fund, however, straightened out everything by long distance telephone, and at 6 o'clock last evening the Sergeant Major reached headquarters. A fine, stalwart soldier he is, 35 years old, and looks strong and firm. His powdered face and his dark goggles make a strange contrast to the ruddy glow of his cheeks.

The regiment with which the Sergeant Major served, as he told the story, landed near Gallipoli on Sunday, April 25, 1915. The Turks were not expecting them anywhere in that neighborhood, for there were cliffs 200 feet high. Two battalions of British climbed up a water course and almost up perpendicular walls in places, and gained the high ground before they were detected. At dawn the foe shelled the position with shrapnel. The English dug in and fought them off. It was on Sunday evening that the Turks attacked in force. The English had only their rifles and a few machine guns to resist an enemy which outnumbered them four to one, and had grenades, but they held their own well, according to the Sergeant Major. Middlemiss was standing up when one of the many handgrenades grazed his forehead and exploded.

Blinded, but Conscious
"Everything went black for me," said he, "but I never lost consciousness. As soon as I could I got back toward the bushes where a comrade had landed up my head. After that we found that we had to retreat and down in the darkness, over the cliffs I had climbed only a few hours before, I went. Of course I had to have some help. We embarked on the warship Amethyst. After I was transferred from one hospital to another I finally got to St. Dunstons. A bit of the shrapnel which, as you see, I am carrying as a charm on my watchchain killed my right eye and broke the bridge of my nose.

"My left eye was pretty much done for, although there is just enough of the nerve in it for me to be able to tell whether I am in the dark or light. But I wear a goggle over it, for it is a strain on me otherwise. Once I thought that I might be able to get some use out of it. In Cairo I could make out the shape of my hand, but it was so hot there that the surgeon thought it would be dangerous to operate. I got into the hands of a doctor who was not much of an eye man and he bandaged it up and since then I have lost the bit of sight. But no matter for that. I'm here sound and well otherwise, and glad to be over here where I can be of use—glad of the chance to say a word for the help of St. Dunstons, and for all the good work that C. Arthur Pearson, the

publisher, and others are doing for like me.

"For seventeen years," Sergeant Major Middlemiss said, "I was in his Majesty's service. I fought in the Boer War: I was in Egypt three years, four in India, and one and one-half in the Sudan—and all the time I got never a scratch. I have had good fortune in my life and I've many a good year left. I thought that I worked hard in the army, but since I've lost my eyes, I've been so busy learning to see with my feet and hands, and trying to help others who were worse off than I that I have done real work. It's been great sport for me drilling the other blind men at St. Dunstons, using poles instead of muskets. I've been teaching swimming.

Learns to Run Typewriter

"St. Dunstons is fine old house. I'm well acquainted now with every post and pillar and door and banister in it, so jolly well have I knocked up against them. And down on the first floor there is a one-eyed goldfish. They say he is 90 years old. If he had no eyes at all he certainly could qualify as a swimming teacher to all of us. It's great work they do at St. Dunstons. I learned the Braille system there, and now I can typewrite in fine style. As luck had it, I've got all my fingers and thumbs. Now, there was a friend of mine who had nothing left but one little finger; right hand all gone and all of the left but that finger. He hits the space bar with his wrists, and works the shift key with a strap harnessed to one of his feet.

"I was learning massage at St. Dunstons, and was to have gone up for my examination only a few days before I left, but when they asked me to come over here and give a hand to the cause of the blind I was glad to do it. I am not much of a speaker—only a plain soldier man—but it is a joy to my heart to do all I can. It is certainly a great training work which is being done on the other side. There ought to be more St. Dunstons. So being no politician and forgetting now all racial matters, I'm here to say what I can."

Among those who talked to Sergeant Major Middlemiss on his arrival was Mrs. R. Valentine Webster, widow of Captain Webster of the Twenty-ninth Division, to which Middlemiss belonged. When she referred to her husband the officer straightened to attention and saluted.

The fund will soon announce the date for the Sergeant Major's first talk.

Inflation That Pays

It is not overinflation but underinflation that should be guarded against.

The average owner would get 35 per cent. more mileage out of his tires if he would see to it that they are always properly inflated.

A tire will not be hurt by the rise of a few pounds pressure due to running. Tests have shown that it is not possible to obtain an increase in pressure due to overheating while running sufficient to injure the tire.

American Melting Pot Overwhelmed

Analysis of the Materials Recklessly Flung Into It—Social Strata in Which the National Spirit Survives

By E. E. Rittenhouse

President The Life Extension Institute, Inc.

The recent powerful appeal for American unity by President Butler of Columbia University has doubtless stimulated many minds to consider anew the factors adversely affecting national unity—among them the immigration factor.

If our people are to be unified, their benumbed national spirit must be restored to activity, their patriotism revitalized, their loyalty rekindled. This difficult task has been earnestly undertaken by the patriotic press and a few public men who are not afraid of the "falling vote" while they have been successful in arousing a portion of the great so-called middle classes—largely the professional and business or mercantile elements of our population—evidence of success is almost wholly lacking among industrial workers, especially the foreign contingent.

It is a common thing in some foreign quarters to hear contempt expressed for the flag, for American soldiers and for lawful authority, and it is also noticeable upon what slight provocation some of our naturalized and alien brothers resort to mob violence.

These are some of the extraordinary conditions which emphasize the need of the loyalty campaign which the American press has been leading. In the language of Nicholas Murray Butler:

"The great problem before us today is that of completing the process of nation building. It is a problem of subordinating every personal ambition, every class interest and policy, every race attachment, to the one dominant idea of an America, free, just, powerful, forward-looking, and so on."

This means that we have two specific tasks, one the sobering of a vast body of citizens now intoxicated and reeling with the excesses of ultra-individualism, and two, the regulation of the supply for the national "melting pot" which has been so clogged and overladen with raw material that "the making of Americans" has been seriously interfered with.

In this patriotic work should be enlisted every citizen who feels that our people can serve humanity best as a united, powerful nation and not as a mere aggregation of discordant, wrangling individuals, self-serving, and reckless of the common weal.

The "melting pot" problem is of constantly growing importance. In 1910 we had in the "melting pot" over thirty-two million white people, foreign born or of foreign or mixed parentage. They equaled in number the population of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Of this foreign stock, 22,000,000 live in the cities and towns and 10,000,000 in the rural districts. Our foreign-born population alone exceeded in number that of the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Our white male population, age 21

and over, was 41 per cent. foreign born or of foreign or mixed parentage. This is equivalent to 73 per cent. of the total vote for President in 1912. We had foreign men, age 21 and over, who had not become citizens, equaling in number the population of California.

Of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians, foreign born or natives of foreign or mixed parentage, we had a total of over 11,000,000 people, and of British, Russians, French, and Italians, 14,353,663.

In these groups we had men of voting age:

Entente Teutonic Countries, Alliance.

Naturalized 1,399,907 1,077,462

Not naturalized 1,877,627 1,088,852

During the fourteen years preceding the outbreak of the present war the flight of Europeans to the United States exceeded in numbers the total inhabitants of the three Kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The number (13,355,207) equaled the combined population of the New England, the Pacific Coast, and the Rocky Mountain States.

This vast body of alien people, largely from Southern Europe, swarmed to our manufacturing centers, where they lived in close

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But the back is not to blame.

The ache comes from the kidneys, which lie under the small of the back.

Therefore dull pain in the back, or sharp, quick twinges, are warnings of sick kidneys—warnings of kidney trouble.

Plasters and liniments will not cure a bad back, for they cannot reach the kidneys which cause it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills reach the kidneys themselves. They are a special kidney and bladder medicine. They heal the diseased surfaces of kidneys and bladder, and help them to act freely and naturally; and they do not act on the bowels. They do one thing, and they do it well.

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THE SPECIAL KIDNEY REMEDY.



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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 10, 1916.

Mexico and Bullion

Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.95
Shanghai Gold Bars: 975 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1931
Sovereigns:	—
buying rate, @ 2-9%—T.S.	7.11
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex.	9.33
Peking Bar	358
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s	%
6 m-s	%
12 m-s	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 90 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.16
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. 47.6%
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-9%
London	Demand 2-9 1/2%
India	T.T. 208%
Paris	T.T. 394%
Paris	Demand 394%
New York	T.T. 66%
New York	Demand 66%
Hongkong	(nom.) T.T. 72%
Japan	T.T. 75%
Batavia	T.T. 160%

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-10%
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-11%
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-11 1/2%
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-11 1/2%
Paris	4 m-s. 411
New York	4 m-s. 69%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE

Sh. Tls. 1—Frank	6.05
Hk. Tls. 1—Frank	4.58
Gold \$ 1—Hk. Tls.	3.38
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	1.47
" 1—Rupees	1.47
" 1—Roubles	2.45
" 1—Mex. \$	1.50
† Nominal	—

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125	—
Chinese Dollars, 12.9515	—
On Peking, Demand, 100%	—
On Tientsin, Demand, 100%	—
On Newchwang, Demand, 80%	—
On Hankow, Demand, 103%	—
On Chungking, Demand, 116%	—
On Nanchang, Demand, 73%	—
On Fuzhou, Demand, 90%	—
On Amoy, Demand, 71%	—
On Swatow, Demand, —	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —	—

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 10, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

H. and S. Bank \$750 ex. 73	Bukits Tls. 5.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.05	Dominions Tls. 13.50 ex.
Zhangba Tls. 6.50	Shanghai Docks Tls. 74.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 75.00	Sua Mangs Tls. 6.00
Kota Bahros Tls. 11.85	—

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. deba. 6% 1913 Tls. 99.00	S. M. C. deba. 6% 1905 Tls. 98.50
Consolidated Tls. 3.75	Yangtseepoo (ord.) Tls. 5.00
Shanghai Dock Tls. 75.00	—

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 10, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kotas Tls. 11.75 cash	Dominions Tls. 14.00 June
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00 June	Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00 cash
Padangs Tls. 18.00 cash	Padangs Tls. 18.50 July
Klebangs Tls. 1.20 cash	—

Direct

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25 July	—
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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service.
London, June 9.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantations, First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 6 1/2 d. to 2s. 6 3/4 d.
July to December: 2s. 7 1/2 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, June 8:
Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 7 d. to 2s. 6 3/4 d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 7 1/2 d. to 2s. 7 3/4 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Very quiet.

SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—
White Silk.—There has been a small business done in Tatsees and Filatures. Market closes quite steady. Gold Killing Tls. 490% ex. 3/4, 12/4. Kung Kee Mars. 1 Tls. 582% ex. 3/4, 14/6.
Tatsees.—Silver Double Elephant Tls. 530. Silver Electric Fan Tls. 520. Gold Killing Tls. 492% 3/4.
Filatures.—Red Dragon, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 645 av. Buffalo A. B. C. Tls. 640 av. Black Horse, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 640 av. Gold Horse, 1, Tls. 685. Kung Kee Mars, 1, Tls. 582 1/2/5.
Tatsees New Style.—Old, Hoong Po Yuen, Ex. 1, Tls. 652 1/2, 642 1/2. Spider and Web, Ex. Tls. 652 1/2.
Yellow Silk.—Mienyang S. T. 2, Tls. 350.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service.
London, June 9.—Today's rates and prices were:—
Consols 2 1/4 % for a/c. 60 1/2
Cheques on London at Paris 28.16
T.T. on London at New York 47.6%
Bar Silver Spot 30d.
Market rate at Discount 4 1/2 %
Egyptian Cotton Brown 11.81d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton 6.25d.
Mid-America Cotton 8.42d.
Indian Tea 11 1/2 d.
Ceylon Tea 11 1/2 d.
Plantation Rubber July 2s. 7d. paid.

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The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than 10 1/2 Millions of Taels to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over 31 1/2 Millions of Taels Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than 9 1/2 Millions of Taels Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

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Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE
Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
Do Srv, Yee Tsu-chuan, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office:
25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goechen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amoy, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Batavia, Ipoh, Penang, Singapore.

Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Seremban.

Canton, Cebu, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore.

Delhi, Madras, Malacca, Sourabaya.

Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Tientsin.

Manila, Nagasaki, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, is The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Singkok, Hanoi, Saigon.

Jatitambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.

Santon, Mongtze, Singapore.

Jibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.

Pondichery, Peking, Tourane.

Haiphong, Papeete, Fankou.

Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:

* FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

* LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

ANDER: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOERN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 12,000,000

..... \$25,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dowdell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman)

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

H. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STRAIN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Penang, Rangoon.

Batavia, Kobe, Saigon, Singapore.

Bombay, Calcutta, London, Shanghai.

Canton, Lyons, Sourabaya.

Colombo, Fookchow, Hankow, Harbin.

Manila, Nagasaki, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin.

Calcutta, Harbin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

Chungking, Hongkong, Newchwang, Vladivostok.

Chefoo, Nikolayevsk, Yokohama.

Dalny (Dalren) O-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$2,250,000

Reserve and Undivided

Profits U.S. \$2,400,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kluckhau Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 % per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$750 B.
Chartered	230
Bank of China	215 B.
Calcutta, ordy	6.
Calcutta, pref.	
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$400
North China	175 S.
Union of Canton	\$845
Yankee	\$250 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$156
Hongkong Fire	\$370
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	96.5
"Shen"	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
33a. ed.	Tls. 2 S.
Philippine	Tls. 2.90 S.
Raub	
Decks	
Hongkong Dock	\$110 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 1/4 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 80 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$80 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 94 B.
Wahaiwai Land	Tls. 3
Central Realty	\$8 1/2
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 53 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-w-o.	Tls. 132 1/2 B.
E-w-o. Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 65 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 78
Loan-kung-mow	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental	Tls. 32 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Yangtze Cotton	Tls. 123 1/2 B.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 106
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$107 S.
Green Island	\$9.50 B.
Langkat	Tls. 28 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Ball & Hoits	\$16
Liverlight	\$80
Lane, Crawford	\$92 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Waters	\$7.70 S.
Weeks	\$16 1/2 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Amber	Tls. 1.70 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11.05 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawha	Tls. 35 B.
Asan 1913	Tls. 1.85 B.
Buck Toh Alang	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 1/4 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.20 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 14
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/4 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/4 B.
Dominion	Tls. 14 B.
Gala Kalumpung	Tls. 9 1/4 B.
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 20 B.
Karas	Tls. 16 B.
Kota Bahru	Tls. 11.85 B.
Kroswick Java	Tls. 19
Pedang	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Permatang	Tls. 7
Rapah	Tls. 1.45
Samagaya	Tls. 1.20 B.
Seokee	Tls. 8 1/2
Senembu	Tls. 1.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 18 1/4 B.
Shanghai Klabang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.87 1/2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13 1/4
Sus Manggila	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Klabang	Tls. 1.15
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.15 B.
Taling	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 9 B.
Webong	Tls. 26 B.
Violet	Tls. 2.60
Zangbe	Tls. 6 1/4 B.

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Amber	Tls. 1.70 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11.05 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawha	Tls. 35 B.
Asan 1913	Tls. 1.85 B.
Buck Toh Alang	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 1/4 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.20 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 14
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/4 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/4 B.
Dominion	Tls. 14 B.
Gala Kalumpung	Tls. 9 1/4 B.
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 20 B.
Karas	Tls. 16 B.
Kota Bahru	Tls. 11.85 B.
Kroswick Java	Tls. 19
Pedang	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 1/2 B.</

4TH FLOOR

Classified Advertisements

APARTMENTS

TO LET, well-furnished bedroom with bathroom attached, without board, in private English home, Range Road. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

10021 J 11

TO LET, separately, one airy flat, inclosed verandah and one attic. Range Road. Particulars apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

10023 J 11

TO LET, unfurnished rooms in private residence, Range Road. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

9966 e.o.d. J 14

SITUATIONS VACANT

AMBITIOUS young Chinese, with perfect knowledge of English, wanted for law office. Returned student of good family preferred. Applications to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

0007 J 11

CAN some lady recommend a really good cook-boy for small family? Good wages. Please apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

10041

CAN ANY LADY recommend a reliable and experienced amah to help to look after two young children, wages paid \$15 per mensem, good home. Please apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

10025 J 11

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

10082 T.F.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED by gentleman, English lessons (conversation). Please state terms and particulars to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.

10050 J 13

WANTED Banjo lessons, twice weekly. Apply, stating terms, to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

10088 J 11

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SITUATIONS WANTED

A young man, age 20, seeks position as clerk, has knowledge of typewriting, insurance, banking, book-keeping and general office work, is quick and accurate at figures; at present employed. No objection to outposts. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

10030 J 13

LADY stenographer and typist (with knowledge of book-keeping) is open for engagement. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

10017 J 14

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

9990

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

9991

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

9992

HUGHES SAYS EQUALITY IN MUNITIONS ESSENTIAL

Then Allies Can Hew Their Way Through; Economic Weapon Can Finish War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 8.—The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, in a speech to the Imperial Council of Commerce, paid a tribute to Lord Kitchener as one of the Empire's greatest sons. The naval battle, he said, has decided for all time the issue between the British and German fleets.

He found the British forces in France fit, cheery, ready and determined to see the thing through. They must see the Allies placed in a position of equality with regard to munitions, which they were not today.

When they obtained equality, their men were confident that they would be able to hew a way through the enemy's ranks. They must work as never before to secure victory. He believed that full exercise of the economic weapon would end the war sooner than they anticipated.

The Council, concluding its sitting, passed a resolution unanimously in favor of an early agreement between the Imperial Government and the Dominions to adopt single income tax on incomes within the Empire, wherever earned or produced and a further resolution urging that the Governments of the Empire shall legislate for British control of business carried on within the Empire.

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND

4th List of Subscriptions

Peter	5.00
B. S. and P. S.	9.00
Raudd (14 months)	10.00
G. H. P.	22.00
Catherine and Ruth Tis.	40.00 = 72.2
Anonymous H.	55.00
Audrey and Baby Frazier.	10.00
Staff — Eastern Extension Telegram Co.	32.00
Bunny	10.00
Nancy and Hugh	21.00
Audrey Tis. 50.00 = 72.2	69.25
Billie and Vera	10.00
Olive	5.00
Dooley	5.00
W.	15.00
Rudland	5.00
Edward	10.00
Mary	10.00
Hattie	10.00
Barbara	10.00
Thomas	10.00
Martin	5.00
Alfie's Birthday	5.00
	393.65
Previously acknowledged	1,147.72
	1,541.37

Eric M. Ross, Hon. Treasurer, c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, 3d, Peking Road, Shanghai.

June 10, 1916.

BRITISH ARMY CHANGES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 8.—Major-General Sir Frederick Robb, Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, is appointed to succeed Major-General Ruck, in charge of the Administration, Eastern Command and Major-General Sir Francis Davies is appointed Military Secretary in succession to Major-General Sir Frederick Robb.

SHACKLETON RELIEF

Reuter's Service. Monte Video, June 9.—The Shackleton relief ship has sailed for Elephant Island. It calls at the Falklands to pick up Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Shipping Bulletins

News has come to hand that the C. M. steamers Kiangyue and Kwellee were taken over by the Government forces at Hankow, on the 4th instant, to carry troops to Yochow. The Kwellee was despatched on the same day, and the Kiangyue left on Monday the 5th instant. She embarked from Kilmeter Ten, where a great part of the fighting in 1911 took place.

On arriving at Yochow everything was quiet and peaceful, and the Kiangyue disembarked the troops and proceeded back to Hankow. After coaling at the latter port, she was ordered to return to Yochow to carry the same troops to Pukow, where they took train to Peking.

The situation between Hankow and Shanghai is quiet; the forts and gunboats are flying their flags half mast, owing to the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo is still aground above Hwang Shih Kong. It is reported that the Company's Tungwo which was sent to her assistance collided with the s.s. Luenho, and was rather badly damaged. The accident occurred when both vessels were trying to tow the Kutwo off the mud. The Luenho was not damaged. As the river has been going down 8 inches each day, it is not likely that the Kutwo can be got off for some time. The Tungwo arrived in port yesterday and is laid up for repairs.

News Briefs

The annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Society's Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, June 15, when the reports of the officers and a statement of accounts will be given, and officers and members of council for the ensuing year will be elected. The President of the Society, Sir E. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G., will take the chair at 5.30 p.m.

Messrs. Marques, Chang and Pereira Co. have just received a shipment of summer carpet one piece mats. The mats are of various sizes, and there is a selection of beautiful designs. The advertisement will be found on another page.

A meeting will be held at the American Consulate General at 5.15 o'clock next Thursday for the purpose of arranging a program for the celebration of July 4th. All Americans are urged to attend.

An American Men's Luncheon will be held in the banquet room of the Palace Hotel at 12.30 o'clock next Wednesday. The luncheon will adjourn at 1.30. The Hon. David S. Rose, former mayor of Milwaukee, will be among the speakers. There are many American business men on visits to Shanghai who have places reserved. The committee emphasizes the fact that the luncheon will start and end strictly on time.

FOSTER AT CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 8.—It is officially announced that the Hon. Sir George Foster, Minister of Commerce, will represent Canada at the economic conference. He has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

INDIANS REWARDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 8.—The Gazette announces that, in recognition of very valuable services in connection with the war, Sir Pertab Singh of Jammu, Kashmir and Sir Pertab Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, are promoted to be honorary Lieut.-Generals and the Rajah of Ratlam to be honorary Lieut.-Colonel.

Naval Committee Has Big Program

Washington, May 19.—Immediate construction of thirty-nine warships for the United States navy, and also of the auxiliary vessels thus rendered necessary, is the recommendation of the committee on naval affairs. The warships recommended are of the following classes:

Five battle-cruisers, of 20,000 tons each; four scout cruisers; ten destroyers; twenty submarines.

The report of the committee has been submitted to the house, and is to be considered at an early date. One of its strongest features is that it lays stress on the desirability of setting about the construction of these additional vessels for the navy "immediately."

Charity Organization Committee

The Honorary Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following donation:—

The Shanghai Race Club—\$1,812.51
E. L. Allen.
Honorary Treasurer.

Shanghai, June 10, 1916.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Ajax	May 9
Ceylon	May 26
Cyclops	June 9
City of Lincoln	May 31
Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
Gleniffer	May 17
Hirano Maru	May 13
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kamo Maru	June 4
Kaga Maru	May 21
Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2
Kitano Maru	Apr. 2
Lycan	June 9
Merionethshire	May 11
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22
Monmouthshire	Mar. 29
Nelus	Apr. 27
Ningchow	May 27
Oanfa	May 21
Pinguey	Mar. 11
Protestant	Mar. 2
Teresia	Apr. 9
Yeddo	May 5

For Marseilles, etc.

Porthos	May 20
For Bombay	
Nankin	May 15
Nankin	May 1
Novara	May 29

For Vancouver, etc.

Arabien	June 12
Javary	May 8
Empress of Japan	June 3
Kamakura Maru	May 21
Kenkon Maru	May 4
Nanking Maru	Apr. 29
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 30

For New York

Bloemfontein	May 27
City of Saroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Netherby Hall	Apr. 25
Patrick	Feb. 27
Tsushima Maru	June 10

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Dollar	May 10
Cacique	June 5
Canada Maru	June 1
Floridian	May 27
Richmond	June 7
Shinyo Maru	June 2
Tenyo Maru	May 19
Yucatan	May 18

**With English Mail

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Sailed	*Due
Agamemnon	July 22
Antiochus	Apr. 21 June 21
Atreus	Apr. 29 June 30
Atsuta Maru	May 6 June 27
Carnarvonshire	June 15
Glengyle	July 25
Hitachi Maru	May 20 July 11
Knight Companion	June 3 Aug. 5
Mishima Maru	Apr. 22 June 13
Nankin	July 6
Nellore	Apr. 15 June 22
Pinguey	May 27 July 10
Protestant	Aug. 3
Priamus	Apr. 28 June 29
Radorshire	May 6 July 6
Somali	July 10
Suwa Maru	May 27 July 10
Telamon	May 13 July 13
Tydeus	Apr. 8 June 15

FROM SYDNEY

Empire	May 17 June 13
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.	
Awa Maru	May 30 June 27
Empress of Asia	May 19 June 17
Empress of Russia	July 15
Monteagle	May 31 July 1
Sado Maru	May 16 June 13
Sirinda	June 8

FROM NEW YORK

Baiton Castle	June 25
City of Oran	Aug. 1
City of Bombay	Mar. 10 June 22
Eurybates	Mar. 2 June 30
St. Bede	June 17
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25 June 10

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Bandon	Feb. 25 June 16
Fionia	July 1
Nippon	Apr. 24 June 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

China	May 20 June 26
Georgian	May 24 June 22
Hazel Dollar	June 28
Kiyo Maru	May 18 June 12
Mexico Maru	June 15 July 11
Persia Maru	May 27 June 30
Tacoma Maru	May 4 June 15
Tenyo Maru	July 21

FROM MARSEILLES

Amazone	June 11 July 14
Athos	June 25 July 28
Atlantique	May 25 June 30
Paul Lecat	May 14 June 16

FROM CALCUTTA

Japan (B-I)	June 5 June 25
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* Due date is approximate.

** Transhipment from Colombo.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail	dep.	arr.
3	5	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	102	4	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
8.30	6.35				5.08	18.55		
11.25	9.11	82	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	5.03	15.53		
11.35	19.17							
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	4.55	15.45		
Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101		
Sund. & Wed. Fridays	0		dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	21.00	19.27		
9.35	0.01							
11.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	1.25	1.25		
4.45	18.34	484	dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	1.10	1.10		
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	1.01	1.01		

Local	Mail	Exp.	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Exp.	dep.	arr.
3	5	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	3	5	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin
7.30	12.30				13.32	19.56			
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	15.22	19.46			
8.00	13.00		arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	15.02	19.26			
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	11.57	15.23			
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	9.17	12.13			
18.16	22.41	221	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	6.30	9.06			
7.30	23.01		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	6.16	17.42			
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	3.56	15.12			
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1.04	12.41			
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	0.54	12.26			
15.38	6.55	421	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	22.04	10.02			
17.46	9.03				19.35	7.40			

Local	Mail	Exp.	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Exp.	dep.	arr.
3	5	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	3	5	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin
11.30	13.18	528	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	19.15	21.50			
11.50	13.24		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	14.52	15.25			
18.02	17.07	691	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	14.47	14.18			
19.53	18.23	6'2	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	11.11	8.51			

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order, THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

TIMES							TIMES						
STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung King	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.15	5.40	Hanpoh	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Lo Shai	arr.	8.55	10.06	10.40	4.15	5.56	Chang An	arr.	7.57	8.56	10.13	3.36	4.35
Lo Shing	arr.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Ah	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Ah	arr.	10.11	11.35	1.32	5.11	7.40	Lo Shing	arr.	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Chang An	arr.	7.38	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	Lo Shai	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Yeh Ah	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.37	2.37	5.56	Chang An	arr.	10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.58
Hanpoh	arr.	8.40	10.53	12.31	2.58	5.58	Yeh Ah	arr.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.36
Shanghai South	arr.	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.56	6.25	Ka Shai	arr.	8.18	10.36	12.50	3.37	4.47
Zah Kou	arr.	11.18	12.26	2.30	5.32	7.09	Sung King	arr.	9.38	11.29	1.36	4.48	6.30
	arr.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	Shanghai South	arr.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.82
	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.50	7.40		arr.	11.32	12.35	2.38	6.07	7.15

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom at
185, 186a SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

Tuesday, 13th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Mirror Hat Stands, Drawing Room
Suites, Dining Room Suites, Bed
Room Suites, Arm Chairs, Sofas,
Jardinieres, Desks, Office Chairs,
Office Files, Ice Chests, Double and
Single Beds, Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables, Wash Stands, Tables, Gram-
phones and Records, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D.O.

REFRACTING SPECIALIST
AND OPTICIAN

1A JINKEE ROAD 'PHONE 161

NOTICE

Americans are invited to
meet at the American Consulate-
General on Thursday, June 15,
at 5.15 p.m., for the purpose of
arranging for suitable observ-
ance of the Fourth of July.

THOMAS SAMMONS

American Consul-General.

1044 J 14

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the
Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-
class Express Steamers has been
reduced to:-

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.
1 Class \$30.—Return \$45.
2 Class \$20.—Return \$30.
Splendid accommodation, extra
large well aired cabins and excellent
cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every
Friday afternoon, arriving at
Nagasaki Sunday daylight.
Steamers leave Nagasaki every
Monday evening, arriving at Shang-
hai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:-
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

FRESH BUTTER

All possible requirements are
fully met by the following three
Brands of fresh Butter:-

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable.
Fresh and pure and never fails
to give entire satisfaction. The
highest standard in Butter.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." Ten
cents per lb. cheaper. A good
reliable Butter.

"OK" Brand

Next in quality to "Meadow,"
10 cents per lb. cheaper. A
good sound Butter: may be used
for table or for cooking.

These three Butters are im-
ported by us in cold-storage,
kept in our own cold-storage
and supplied to the Retailers in
small quantities every day or,
if desired, four times daily,
thus ensuring FRESHNESS.

May be obtained of all Retailers.

Imported by

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents,

Tel. 846. 5 Peking Road,
Shanghai, 7th June, 1916. 10063

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -



Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

PARISIAN SALOON

19 Nanking Road.

WISHES to notify its cus-
tomers, that a lady specialist
will be in attendance from the
12th instant for Manicure, Hair
work, Hair dressing, Marcel
waving, etc. Electric massage
for face and scalp a speciality.

L. R. BORGHI,

Proprietor.

10066 J 11

Keep Cool!

By using "Sanitary" Cellular
Clothing.

New Shipment per s/s
"Idomenous" just re-
ceived at

HILL & CO'S.

129 North Soochow Road

Next to General Hospital

Made up in shirts, Underwear
and Pyjamas, also by the yard.

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CON-
CERN: This is to certify that I
sold my interest in the Charles E.
Hale Co., San Francisco, Cal.,
August First, 1915, and have had
no interest in said Company since
then.

(Signed) Charles E. Hale,

51-53 Main Street,

San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

9905

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel,
begs to inform the Public that his
establishment at Hangchow is the
best of its kind there. It is beautifully
situated in a very cool situation from
which guests can enjoy nice views.
The house is large with bedrooms
facing the south; the table and wines
are first-rate. The kitchen is under
the supervision of an excellent cook,
with many years' experience in
foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers
to Hangchow during summer months
particularly will find in the above-
mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be
convinced.

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE

10023

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired?
We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is
well done, for we have a Staff of Competent
Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

White Zinc Paint

White Lead Paint

Red Lead Paint

made by

W. H. C.—Hubbuck—Blundell Spence

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

9794

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the
Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL
PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT,
OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH
CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-
FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND
COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT
IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY
BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers', Architects', Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

LATEST MODES

MME. PRONAY

Ladies' Dress Maker

34 Nanking Road

10023-J.15.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that
during my absence Mr. H.
Berkner will sign for the firm
Wm. Katz and Co.
WM. KATZ,
Shanghai, 8th June, 1916.

10031-J-11

COAL (ANTHRACITE)

CHARBONNAGES de NONGSON

Tourane (Annam) French Indo-China.

Le Representant des Proprietaires
des Charbonnages de Nongson
a l'honneur d'informer les Maisons
de Commerce de la place que la
question pourrait interesser, qu'il est
de passage a Shanghai pour quelques
jours seulement, et est a leur dis-
position pour recevoir toutes pro-
positions concernant la cession,
pour une periode de Cinq annees au
minimum, de la production totale
annuelle des dits charbonnages
(30.000 tonnes environ par an).

Toutes facilites seront donnees au
contractant pendant la duree de la
Guerre et la periode des taux de
fret eleves.

Pour tous renseignements ecrire a
Monsieur le Representant
des Proprietaires des Charbonnages
de Nongson

Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

Jusqu'au 10 Juin inclu.

Passer cette date adresser

la correspondance a:

Monsieur A. DEBEAUX,

Hanoi (Tonkin).

10027 J 13

Cadillac Coupe

FOR SALE:

8-cylinder latest model,
complete, with electric light
and self-starter, luxuriously
appointed, absolutely new.

Further particulars on
application to

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.

2A JINKEE ROAD. 'PHONE 3809

Reduced Prices

"Potasi" Electro-plated
Ware and Cutlery

Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks... \$4.50
Dessert 3.50
Tea Spoons 1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles) 8.00
.. .. (Ivory ..) 5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.

A. 183 Szechuen Road,

Telephone No. 805.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

3040 J 30

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482

TO LET, furnished, two rooms
with bath, facing south, in a
detached modern residence in
the best part of Western dis-
trict. Only neutral or German
gentleman need apply. Break-
fast and supper may be arrang-
ed. Apply to Box 392, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10046 J 17

TO LET, from first July, fur-
nished flat (two rooms, bath-
room and kitchen), near Race
Course. Apply to Box 393, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10047 c.o.d. 15

TO LET, extra large furnished
room, separate bathroom and
verandah, facing south, very
cool in the summer. No
mosquitoes. \$22 per month,
including rates. Range Road.
Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10009 J 9

WESTERN DISTRICT to let,
at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally
cool house; comfortably fur-
nished bed-sitting room, facing south,
large verandah, also smaller room,
bathrooms attached. Garden,
tennis, telephone. Tram-station.
Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

10000

TO LET, very desirable room
and tiled bath, with board, in
home of young American couple.
Cool, modern, every conveni-
ence. Centrally located, good
surroundings. Apply to Box
388, THE CHINA PRESS.

10041 J 13

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, attic floor for small
family. Terms must be low.
With or without board. State
rental. North district. Apply
to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

10045 J 11

Exchange and Mart

FOLDING pocket Kodak, No.
3-a, with leather case, for
sale. Mex. \$25. Apply to
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FOR SALE; buggy with pony,
harness complete, \$150. Trial
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FOR SALE; one 12-bore gun,
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FOR RENT, 5 Room House,
completely furnished, situated
near Hongkew Park, for 3
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TO LET, with immediate pos-
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private residence, 6 rooms, 3
bathrooms, hot water installa-
tion, greenhouse, stable, large
garden, tennis. The house is
nicely furnished, and the pre-
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Rent Tls. 125 monthly. Apply
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TO LET, 1st July, 365, Avenue
Joffre, near Route des Soeurs.
Four-roomed House, attic,
stables, Garden. Apply Time
Ball Station.

10042 J-11

TO LET, in French town, for
July, August and September,
a furnished residence, contain-
ing five rooms. Electricity,
gas, telephone. China Realty
Co., Ltd. 39, Nanking Road.

10055 J 11

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor; four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st.
House will be decorated to suit
tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route
Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or
China Realty Co., Ltd.

3061 J 10

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, for six or
twelve months or longer, fur-
nished or unfurnished, in the
Western district or French
Concession, house with some
ground and stabling. Apply to
Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS.

10056 J 1

WANTED furnished flat or
part flat, about 3 rooms,
kitchen, bath. Central district.
Must be comfortable and cheap;
permanency. Apply to Box
387, THE CHINA PRESS.

10040 J 11

FOR SALE: Premier motor-
cycle, 2 1/2 h.p. free engine.
Bosch magneto: practically
new, and in perfect running
order. Complete with horn,
headlight, tools, etc. A bargain.
Tls. 235, or nearest offer.
Please Apply to Box 394, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10049 J 14

FOR SALE; Colt's 38 calibre
Officer's model revolver, 7 1/2"
barrel (target type), in perfect
condition, with holster. Price
Tls. 40. Apply to Box 384, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10056 J 11

FOR SALE, one 22-calibre
automatic repeating rifle (Savage
make). Please apply to
Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

10042 J 11

FOR SALE:

One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier
motor-cycles, 3 1/2 h.p. single or 3-speed gear; highly
suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-
hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to
Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 13

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 15

A MODERN GOOD SAMARITAN

How a Quarter, a Garden Hose and a Child's Song Turned a Penniless Outcast Into a Rich and Successful Business Man

Little Nellie Griggs, Whose Song Helped to Awaken the Outcast's Better Nature

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him and departed, leaving him half dead.

But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him, he had compassion on him.

—St. Luke, x., 30, 33.

A MAN whose clothes clearly spoke of expensive tailors and whose whole manner shed the spirit of prosperity recently drove up to the home of Judge Henry T. Griggs, of Ridgefield Park, New Jersey. His chauffeur opened the door of the luxurious automobile and the prosperous looking person rang Judge Griggs's doorbell, hung his silk hat on the rack and said to the Judge:

"You don't know me, but I want to tell you how much one of your investments has yielded. No man ever made a quarter of a dollar go so far. It has yielded a dividend of fifty thousand dollars and a man's salvation. Whenever I have thought of you I have recalled the Good Samaritan."

Judge Griggs, who is impatient of compliments, bent searching eyes upon his visitor. "Frankly, I don't recall you," he said. "You will pardon me, but have you ever been before me in court? Automobiles and speed records make strange meetings."

The man laughed. "No, I did not arrive on my first visit to you in an automobile. Look closely. Are you sure you never saw me before?"

"As sure as a man who meets as many persons of all classes as I do can be."

"Don't you remember the man who fell drunk on your lawn and on whom you turned the hose?"

The judicial features slowly relaxed. "He was in sore need of it," his Honor grinned. "It was a hot day. The shower couldn't have hurt him. But what do you know about him?"

"A great deal," answered the man. "I am he!"

Then they talked, as men do when the sluices of common interest and of unquestioned frankness are opened. This is the story, as Judge Henry T. Griggs, County Recorder and member of the Board of Education of Ridgefield Park, told it later:

"It was seven years ago last July. I was sitting in the swing under an elm tree, at our former home, No. 403 Teaneck avenue. The dirtiest tramp I ever saw came reeling down the road. His clothes flapped around him as the garments of a scarecrow flutter in the wind. He had at least a four-day growth of beard. His eyes were bleared. His hair was tousled. His battered old hat that had once been a black derby, was a wreck of faded green. When he was opposite our door his tottering body gave a harder lurch than usual. He fell upon his side and settled apparently for a nap. He was an unsightly mass, and I knew how my wife would exclaim at sight of the visitation. I went over and spoke to him.

"You seem to be up against it, my friend," I said. The only answer was a grunt. I crossed the lawn to where the hose was playing. I dragged it over and turned it full force upon his neck and breast. He grunted, swore and opened his eyes.

"Want some more?" I said. He shook his head.

"I went to the kitchen door and asked for a plate of something left from dinner. When I came back the fellow was sitting up and gazing at the street. He took the plate from my hand with a nod and fell upon the bread and meat as though he hadn't eaten for a week.

"I asked him what had brought him to that state. He answered sullenly. 'My wife left me and took the children with her. After that—well, what's the use?'

"It was Sunday afternoon. My little daughter Nellie was playing hymns. The man didn't seem to notice at first. But when she began 'The Beautiful Isle of Somewhere' he sat up straight, leaned on his elbow and looked around."

"My daughter sang a stanza through—
"Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the songbirds dwell,
Hush, then, thy sad repining,
God lives and all is well."

"The fellow sat up straight now. I wouldn't have thought he could. His eyes widened. His chin shook. I turned away and looked down the street.

"Nellie finished with the lines:

"Land of the true, where we live anew,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere."

"The tramp looked up. Tears were flowing down his cheeks. He wasn't ashamed of them. 'My mother used to sing that,' he said with a choke in his throat. 'It breaks me all up because it brings her back to me. It reminds me of a promise I made her.

"He pulled himself unsteadily to his feet. There was determination in his face.

"I made her a promise. I told her I would be a man. And I'm going to be. Late as it is, I'm going to."

"He stood looking about him.

"Where are you going?" I asked.

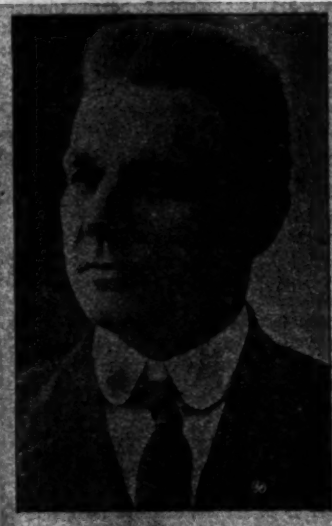
"If I can get to New York," he began.

"I pulled out a quarter. 'Take that,' I said. He clutched it and without a word started up the road.

"That was seven years ago. One cold evening recently an automobile swung around the corner. It stopped in front of my door. A man of about forty-two, in a handsome overcoat and wearing a silk hat, stepped out of the limousine and kicked the fur robe back into the car. He stood on the steps a moment, looking about. He smiled and rang the bell.

"His card meant nothing to me. It was that of a business man who lived in New York.

"My little daughter Nellie was playing hymns. The man didn't seem to notice at first. But when she began 'The Beautiful Isle of Somewhere' he sat up straight, leaned on his elbow and looked around."



Judge Henry T. Griggs, Whose Adventure as a Good Samaritan Had Such Unusual Results



"The Good Samaritan"

The Striking Painting by Aime Morot, the Distinguished French Artist, Which Illustrates the Biblical Story

But his story was of infinite interest to me. It began seven years before—with the day I greeted a visitor with a gush from the garden hose. The well-groomed, prosperous man before me, whose automobile was chugging outside, was the tramp whom my little daughter had played off the lawn.

"That song sent me back to the right road, Judge," he said. "It was as though my mother had risen from her grave and faced me, and reminded me of the promise I made to her on her deathbed: 'My son, whatever comes, always be a man. Promise me,' she said.

"I had forgotten that promise and I had gotten a long way from the right road that Sunday afternoon I brought up at your place. The food you gave me didn't put me back in the right place. The quarter didn't do it, although it was a good investment. Neither would have stirred the drunken depths of me. The song did that.

"I want to tell you what I did with that quarter. I walked until I came to a street car track. I got aboard a Fort Lee car. The conductor looked as though he wanted to put me off, but the quarter and my quiet behavior saved me. I paid a nickel for my fare; I paid another nickel for a ferry ticket. When I reached New York I shambled along until I heard music. I turned in there and found I was in a mission. A man who worked in the mission spoke to me and got my story. He told me he had a friend who, he thought, would give me work. The friend owned cotton mills in Connecticut. I went to work there the next day. I was promoted rapidly. I am still connected with the mills, for I own stock in them.

Your quarter of a dollar was an investment that has yielded richly. It has declared dividends of \$50,000 and a man's salvation.

"Although I was so drunk that day, I remembered your address. I found out who you were. I knew when you moved from Teaneck Road to Overpeck street. I have come back to thank you. I couldn't that day. I have come to tell you I owe you a debt of gratitude I can never repay. If I can ever do anything for you or yours, command me."

"We compromised on his invitation to my wife and myself to dine with him. He said we would meet his wife and children. His home is at a fashionable address. I cannot give that nor his name. It would not be fair to him. Imagination is a poor faculty in most persons. It would not enable them to see the difference between the man who was and the man who is, that I did when he faced me. Not greater was the difference between Lazarus and Dives.

"Somewhere in every man's soul there is a starting point for a new life. No case is utterly hopeless. I always listen to a man's story. Officers of the court often lose patience with me while I hear a tale long in the unfolding. But it pays. It pays as that loaned quarter, as that song paid. The experience has strengthened my belief in my motto: 'Never kick the under dog. Give him a pat.' A motto I persuaded my friend, the former tramp, to adopt.

"If a man's down, you only show your shortsightedness by believing that he will always be down. Life consists of ups and downs. Help the downs to become ups."

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom at
195, 196a SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

Tuesday, 13th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Mirror Hat Stands, Drawing Room
Suites, Dining Room Suites, Bed
Room Suites, Arm Chairs, Sofas,
Jardinieres, Desks, Office Chairs,
Office Files, Ice Chests, Double and
Single Beds, Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables, Wash Stands, Tables, Gram-
phones and Records, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D.O.

REFRACTING SPECIALIST
AND OPTICIAN1A JINKEE ROAD 'PHONE 161
8273

NOTICE

Americans are invited to
meet at the American Consulate-
General on Thursday, June 15,
at 5.15 p.m., for the purpose of
arranging for suitable observa-
nce of the Fourth of July.THOMAS SAMMONS
American Consul-General.
10044 J 14

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the
Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-
class Express Steamers has been
reduced to:-From Shanghai to Nagasaki.
1 Class \$30.—Return \$45.
2 Class \$20.—Return \$30.
Splendid accommodation, extra
large well aired cabins and excellent
cuisine.Steamers leave Shanghai every
Friday afternoon, arriving at
Nagasaki Sunday daylight.Steamers leave Nagasaki every
Monday evening, arriving at Shang-
hai Wednesday daylight.For further information apply to:-
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.
9781

FRESH BUTTER

All possible requirements are
fully met by the following three
Brands of fresh Butter:-

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable.
Fresh and pure and never fails
to give entire satisfaction. The
highest standard in Butter.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." Ten
cents per lb. cheaper. A good
reliable Butter.

"O K" Brand

Next in quality to "Meadow,"
10 cents per lb. cheaper. A
good sound Butter: may be used
for table or for cooking.These three Butters are im-
ported by us in cold-storage,
kept in our own cold-storage
and supplied to the Retailers in
small quantities every day or,
if desired, four times daily,
thus ensuring FRESHNESS.

May be obtained of all Retailers.

Imported by

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents,

Tel 246. 5 Peking Road,
Shanghai, 7th June, 1916. 10063Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.PARISIAN SALOON
19 Nanking Road.WISHES to notify its cus-
tomers, that a lady specialist
will be in attendance from the
12th instant for Manicure, Hair
work, Hair dressing, Marcel
waving, etc. Electric massage
for face and scalp a speciality.L. R. BORCHI,
Proprietor.

10056 J 11

Keep Cool!

By using "Sanitary" Cellular
Clothing.New Shipment per s/s
"Idomenous" just re-
ceived at

HILL & CO'S.

129 North Soochow Road
Next to General HospitalMade up in shirts, Underwear
and Pyjamas, also by the yard.

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CON-
CERN: This is to certify that I
sold my interest in the Charles E.
Hale Co., San Francisco, Cal.,
August First, 1915, and have had
no interest in said Company since
then.(Signed) Charles E. Hale,
51-53 Main Street,
San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.
8965THE NEW HOTEL
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel
begs to inform the Public that his
establishment at Hangchow is the
best of its kind there. It is beautifully
situated in a very cool situation from
whence guests can enjoy nice views.
The house is large with bedrooms
facing the south; the table and wines
are first-rate. The kitchen is under
the supervision of an excellent cook,
with many years' experience in
foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers
to Hangchow during summer months
particularly will find in the above-
mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be
convinced.

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for deliveryWill Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE
9023

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired?
We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is
well done, for we have a Staff of Competent
Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

White Zinc Paint
White Lead Paint
Red Lead Paint
made by
W. H. C.—Hubbuck—Blundell Spence

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

8704

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the
Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL
PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT,
OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH
CATHEDRAL130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-
FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND
COOKINGALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROLTHE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT
IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY
BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

LATEST MODES

MME. PRONAY

Ladies' Dress Maker

34 Nanking Road

9082-J.15.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that
during my absence Mr. H.
Berkner will sign for the firm
Wm. Katz and Co.
Wm. KATZ,
Shanghai, 8th June, 1916.
10031-J-11

COAL (ANTHRACITE)

CHARBONNAGES de NONGSON

Touane (Annam) French Indo-China.

Le Representant des Proprietaires
des Charbonnages de Nongson
a l'honneur d'informer les Maisons
de Commerce de la piece que la
question pourrait interesser, qu'il est
de passage a Shanghai pour quelques
jours seulement, et est a leur dis-
position pour recevoir toutes pro-
positions concernant la cession,
pour une periode de Cinq annees au
minimum, de la production totale
annuelle des dits charbonnages
(30.000 tonnes environ par an).Toutes facilites seront donnees au
contractant pendant la duree de la
Guerre et la periode des taux de
fret eleves.Pour tous renseignements ecrire a
Monsieur le Representant
des Proprietaires des Charbonnages
de NongsonAstor House Hotel, Shanghai.
Jusqu'au 10 Juin inclus.

Passe cette date adresser

la correspondance a :

Monsieur A. DEBEAUX,
Hanoi (Tonkin).
10027 J 13

Cadillac Coupe

FOR SALE:

8-cylinder latest model,
complete, with electric light
and self-starter, luxuriously
appointed, absolutely new.Further particulars on
application toTHE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.
2A JINKEE ROAD. 'PHONE 8809

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated
Ware and cutleryPer Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks...\$4.50
Dessert 3.50
Tea Spoons 1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles) 8.00
.. .. (Ivory ..) 5.00Walter Dunn & Co.
A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first
class real estate security. Chins
Realty Company, Ltd.
9089 J 39

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

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Comfortable Rooms with full
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Telephone 3482 9004

TO LET, furnished, two rooms
with bath, facing south, in a
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Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA
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10000 J 8

WESTERN DISTRICT to let,
at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally
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bed-sitting room, facing south,
large verandah, also smaller room,
bathrooms attached. Garden,
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Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

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TO LET, very desirable room
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10009 J 9 11

FOR RENT. 5 Room House,
completely furnished, situated
near Hongkew Park, for 3
months from June 13th. Terms
moderate. Apply to Box 401,
THE CHINA PRESS.TO LET, with immediate pos-
session, on Bubbling Well Road,
private residence, 6 rooms, 3
bathrooms, hot water installa-
tion, greenhouse, stable, large
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Four-roomed House, attic,
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Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
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House will be decorated to suit
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China Realty Co., Ltd.

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WANTED to rent, for six or
twelve months or longer, fur-
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Page 13Classified Advertisements
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Page 15

A MODERN GOOD SAMARITAN

How a Quarter, a Garden Hose and a Child's Song Turned a Penniless Outcast Into a Rich and Successful Business Man

Little Nellie Griggs, Whose Song Helped to Awaken the Outcast's Better Nature

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him and departed, leaving him half dead.

But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him, he had compassion on him.

—St. Luke, x., 30, 33.

MAN whose clothes clearly spoke of expensive tailors and whose whole manner shed the spirit of prosperity recently drove up to the home of Judge Henry T. Griggs, of Ridgefield Park, New Jersey. His chauffeur opened the door of the luxurious automobile and the prosperous looking person rang Judge Griggs's doorbell, hung his silk hat on the rack and said to the Judge:

"You don't know me, but I want to tell you how much one of your investments has yielded. No man ever made a quarter of a dollar so far. It has yielded a dividend of fifty thousand dollars and a man's salvation. Whenever I have thought of you I have recalled the Good Samaritan."

Judge Griggs, who is impatient of compliments, bent searching eyes upon his visitor. "Frankly, I don't recall you," he said. "You will pardon me, but have you ever been before me in court? Automobiles and speed records make strange meetings."

The man laughed. "No, I did not arrive on my first visit to you in an automobile. Look closely. Are you sure you never saw me before?"

"As sure as a man who meets as many persons of all classes as I do can be."

"Don't you remember the man who fell drunk on your lawn and on whom you turned the hose?"

The judicial features slowly relaxed. "He was in sore need of it," his Honor grinned. "It was a hot day. The shower couldn't have hurt him. But what do you know about him?"

"A great deal," answered the man. "I am he!"

Then they talked, as men do when the sluices of common interest and of unquestioned frankness are opened. This is the story, as Judge Henry T. Griggs, County Recorder and member of the Board of Education of Ridgefield Park, told it later:

"It was seven years ago last July. I was sitting in the swing under an elm tree, at our former home, No. 403 Teaneck avenue. The dirtiest tramp I ever saw came reeling down the road. His clothes flapped around him as the garments of a scarecrow flutter in the wind. He had at least a four-day growth of beard. His eyes were bleared. His hair was tousled. His battered old hat that had once been a black derby, was a wreck of faded green. When he was opposite our door his tottering body gave a harder lurch than usual. He fell upon his side and settled apparently for a nap. He was an unsightly mass, and I knew how my wife would exclaim at sight of the visitation. I went over and spoke to him.

"You seem to be up against it, my friend," I said. The only answer was a grunt. I crossed the lawn to where the hose was playing. I dragged it over and turned it full force upon his neck and breast. He grunted, swore and opened his eyes.

"Want some more?" I said. He shook his head.

"I went to the kitchen door and asked for a plate of something left from dinner. When I came back the fellow was sitting up and gazing at the street. He took the plate from my hand with a nod and fell upon the bread and meat as though he hadn't eaten for a week.

"I asked him what had brought him to that state. He answered sullenly. 'My wife left me and took the children with her. After that—well, what's the use?'

"It was Sunday afternoon. My little daughter Nellie was playing hymns. The man didn't seem to notice at first. But when she began 'The Beautiful Isle of Somewhere' he sat up straight, leaned on his elbow and looked around."

"My daughter sang a stanza through—
"Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the songbirds dwell,
Hush, then, thy sad repining,
God lives and all is well."

"The fellow sat up straight now. I wouldn't have thought he could. His eyes widened. His chin shook. I turned away and looked down the street.

"Nellie finished with the lines:

"Land of the true, where we live anew,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere."

"The tramp looked up. Tears were flowing down his cheeks. He wasn't ashamed of them. 'My mother used to sing that,' he said with a choke in his throat. 'It breaks me all up because it brings her back to me. It reminds me of a promise I made her.

"He pulled himself unsteadily to his feet. There was determination in his face.

"I made her a promise. I told her I would be a man. And I'm going to be. Late as it is, I'm going to."

"He stood looking about him.

"Where are you going?" I asked.

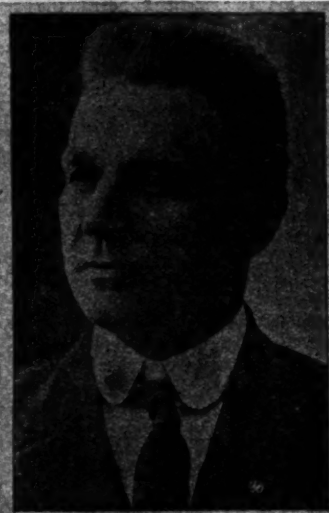
"If I can get to New York"—he began.

"I pulled out a quarter. 'Take that,' I said. He clutched it and without a word started up the road.

"That was seven years ago. One cold evening recently an automobile swung around the corner. It stopped in front of my door. A man of about forty-two, in a handsome overcoat and wearing a silk hat, stepped out of the limousine and kicked the fur robe back into the car. He stood on the steps a moment, looking about. He smiled and rang the bell.

"His card meant nothing to me. It was that of a business man who lived in New York.

"My little daughter Nellie was playing hymns. The man didn't seem to notice at first. But when she began 'The Beautiful Isle of Somewhere' he sat up straight, leaned on his elbow and looked around."



Judge Henry T. Griggs, Whose Adventure as a Good Samaritan Had Such Unusual Results



"The Good Samaritan"

The Striking Painting by Aime Morot, the Distinguished French Artist, Which Illustrates the Biblical Story

But his story was of infinite interest to me. It began seven years before—with the day I greeted a visitor with a gush from the garden hose. The well-groomed, prosperous man before me, whose automobile was chugging outside, was the tramp whom my little daughter had played off the lawn.

"That song sent me back to the right road, Judge," he said. "It was as though my mother had risen from her grave and faced me, and reminded me of the promise I made to her on her deathbed: 'My son, whatever comes, always be a man. Promise me,' she said.

"I had forgotten that promise and I had gotten a long way from the right road that Sunday afternoon I brought up at your place. The food you gave me didn't put me back in the right place. The quarter didn't do it, although it was a good investment. Neither would have stirred the drunken depths of me. The song did that.

"I want to tell you what I did with that quarter. I walked until I came to a street car track. I got aboard a Fort Lee car. The conductor looked as though he wanted to put me off, but the quarter and my quiet behavior saved me. I paid a nickel for my fare; I paid another nickel for a ferry ticket. When I reached New York I shambled along until I heard music. I turned in there and found I was in a mission. A man who worked in the mission spoke to me and got my story. He told me he had a friend who, he thought, would give me work. The friend owned cotton mills in Connecticut. I went to work there the next day. I was promoted rapidly. I am still connected with the mills, for I own stock in them.

Your quarter of a dollar was an investment that has yielded richly. It has declared dividends of \$50,000 and a man's salvation.

"Although I was so drunk that day, I remembered your address. I found out who you were. I knew when you moved from Teaneck Road to Overpeck street. I have come back to thank you. I couldn't that day. I have come to tell you I owe you a debt of gratitude I can never repay. If I can ever do anything for you or yours, command me."

"We compromised on his invitation to my wife and myself to dine with him. He said we would meet his wife and children. His home is at a fashionable address. I cannot give that nor his name. It would not be fair to him. Imagination is a poor faculty in most persons. It would not enable them to see the difference between the man who was and the man who is, that I did when he faced me. Not greater was the difference between Lazarus and Dives.

"Somewhere in every man's soul there is a starting point for a new life. No case is utterly hopeless. I always listen to a man's story. Officers of the court often lose patience with me while I hear a tale long in the unfolding. But it pays. It pays as that loaned quarter, as that song paid. The experience has strengthened my belief in my motto: 'Never kick the under dog. Give him a pat.' A motto I persuaded my friend, the former tramp, to adopt.

"If a man's down, you only show your short-sightedness by believing that he will always be down. Life consists of ups and downs. Help the downs to become ups."

READ It Here Now--Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The New Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Introducing Miss Pearl White,
Arnold Daly and
"Craig Kennedy"

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Written by Arthur B. Reeve
The Well-Known Novelist and the
Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories
Dramatized Into a Photo-Play by Chas. W. Goddard,
Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

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Synopsis of Previous Chapters

THE New York police are mystified by a series of murders and other crimes. The principle clue to the criminals is a warning letter which is sent the victims, signed with a "clutching hand." The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge, the wealthy insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try to unravel the mystery. What Kennedy accomplishes is told by his friend, Jameson, a newspaper man.

Engaged at the determined effort which Elaine and Craig Kennedy are making to put an end to the crimes, the Clutching Hand, as this strange criminal is known, resorts to all sorts of the most diabolical schemes to put them out of the way. Each chapter of the story tells of a new plot against their lives and of the way the great detective uses all his skill to save this pretty girl and himself from death.

Finally Long Sin, a Chinese criminal, bargains with Kennedy to betray the infamous Clutching Hand. Later the Clutching Hand summons Long Sin to assist in a plot to destroy Kennedy. The plot fails; Kennedy gets a new clue.

Elaine visits her lawyer Bennett. Kennedy also visits Bennett's secretary without his knowledge, to compare typewritten letters. Bennett, on seeing Kennedy, attempts to kill Elaine. Kennedy saves her and discovers he is the Clutching Hand.

Bennett found out now, offers Long Sin part of his fortune to hide him. Long Sin poisons him in an attempt to discover the hiding place of his millions. Long Sin, to carry out his plot, allows Elaine and Kennedy the body of Bennett, whom he declares poisoned himself. Thinking Bennett dead, Kennedy now tries to locate his wealth.

CHAPTER XIV.

RESCUED by Kennedy at last from the terrible incubus of Bennett's persecution in his double life of lawyer and master criminal, Elaine had, for the first time in many weeks, a feeling of security.

Now that the strain was off, however, she felt that she needed rest and a chance to recover herself, and it had occurred to her that a few quiet days with "Aunt" Tabitha, who had been her nurse when she was a little girl, would do her a world of good.

She had sent for Aunt Tabby, and now awaited her arrival. Jennings appeared and announced that Aunt Tabby, as she loved to call her old friend, had arrived and was now in the library with Aunt Josephine.

With an exclamation of delight Elaine dropped the paper and, followed by Rusty, almost ran into the library.

Aunt Tabby was a stout, elderly, jolly-faced woman, precisely the sort whom Elaine needed to watch over her just now.

"Oh, I'm so glad to see you," half-laughed Elaine, as she literally flung herself into her nurse's arms. "I feel so unstrung—and I thought that if I could just run off for a few days with you and Joshua in the country, where no one would know, it might make me feel better. You have always been so good to me. Marie! Are my things packed? Very well; then get my wraps."

Her maid left the room. "Bless your soul," mothered Aunt Tabby, stroking her soft, golden hair, "I'm always glad to have you in that fine house you bought me. And, faith, Miss Elaine, the house is a

splendid place to rest in, but I don't know what's the matter with it lately. Joshua says it's haunted."

"Haunts?" repeated Elaine in amused surprise. "Why, what do you mean?"

Marie entered with the wraps before Aunt Tabby could reply, and Jennings followed with the baggage.

The air certainly did, if anything, heighten the beauty of Elaine, and at last they arrived at Aunt Tabby's, tired and hungry.

Aunt Tabby's was an attractive, small house, not many miles from New York, yet not in the general line of suburban travel.

Kennedy and I had decided to bring Bennett's papers and documents over to the laboratory to examine them. We were now engaged in going over the great mass of material which he had collected in the hope of finding some clue to the stolen millions which he must have amassed as a result of his villainy. The table was stacked high.

A knock at the door told us that the expressman had arrived, and a moment later he entered, delivering a heavy box. Kennedy signed for it and started to unpack it.

I was hard at work when I came across a large manila envelope, carefully sealed, on which were written the figures "\$7,000,000." Too excited even to exclaim, I tore the envelope open and examined the contents.

Inside was another envelope. I opened that. It contained merely a blank piece of paper!

With characteristic skill at covering his tracks, Bennett had also covered his money. Puzzled, I turned the paper over and over, looking at it carefully. It was a large sheet of paper, but it showed nothing.

Kennedy had by this time finished unpacking the box and was examining a bottle which he had taken from it.

"Come here, Walter," he called at length. "Ever see anything like that?"

"Bring a piece of paper," he added.

I went back to the desk where I had been working and looked about hastily. My eye fell on the blank sheet of paper which I had taken from Bennett's envelope, and I picked it up from the basket.

"Here's one," I said, handing it to him. "What are you doing?"

Kennedy did not answer directly, but began to treat the paper with the liquid from the bottle. Then he lighted a Bunsen burner and thrust the paper into the flame. The paper did not burn!

"A new system of fireproofing," laughed Craig, enjoying my astonishment.

He continued to hold the paper in the flame. Still it did not burn.

"See," he went on, withdrawing it and starting to explain the properties of the new fireproofing.

He had scarcely begun when he stopped in surprise. He had happened to glance at the paper again, bent over to examine it more intently and was now looking at it in surprise.

I looked also. There, clearly discernible on the paper, was a small part of what looked like an architect's drawing of a fireplace.

Craig looked up at me, nonplussed. "Where did you say you got that?" he asked.

"It was a blank piece of paper among Bennett's effects." I returned, as mystified as he, pointing at the littered desk at which I had been working.

Kennedy said nothing, but thrust the paper back again into the flame. Slowly the heat of the burner seem-

ed to bring out the complete drawing of the fireplace.

Elaine had gone to bed that night at Aunt Tabby's in the room which her old nurse had fixed up especially for her. It was a very attractive little room with dainty chin's curtains and covers and for the first time in many weeks Elaine slept soundly and fearlessly.

Downstairs, in the living room, Rusty also was asleep, his nose between his paws.

The living room was in keeping with everything at Aunt Tabby's, plain, neat, homelike. On one side was a large fireplace that gave to it an air of quaint hospitality.

Suddenly Rusty woke up, his ears pointed at this fireplace. He stood a moment, listening, then with a bark of alarm he sped swiftly from the living room up the stairs at a bound until he came to Elaine's room.

Elaine felt his cold nose at her hand and stirred, then awoke.

"What is it, Rusty?" she asked, mindful of the former days when Rusty gave warning of the Clutching Hand and his emissaries.

Rusty wagged his tail. Something was wrong.

Elaine followed him down to the living room. She went over and lighted the electric lamp on the table, then turned to Rusty.

Elaine listened. Sure enough, she heard strange noises. Was that Aunt Tabby's "Hunt"? Whatever it was, it sounded as if it came up from the very depths of the earth.

She could not make out just what it sounded like. It might have been something striking a piece of iron, a bolt, with a sledge.

She continued to listen in wonder, then ran to Aunt Tabby's bedroom door, on the first floor, and knocked.

Aunt Tabby woke up and shook Joshua.

Together the old couple came out into the living room, still in their nightclothes.

"Listen!" whispered Elaine.

There was the noise again. This time it was more as though some one were beating a rattat-tat with something on a rock. It was weird, uncanny, as all stood there, none knowing where the strange noises came from.

"It's the haunts!" cried Aunt Tabby, trembling a bit. "For three nights now we've been hearing these noises."

Finally Joshua went to a table drawer and opened it. He took out a huge, murderous-looking revolver.

"Here, Miss Elaine," he urged, pressing it on her, "take this—keep it near you!"

The noises ceased at length, as strangely as they had begun.

Half an hour later they had all gone back to bed and were asleep.

Suddenly Elaine woke with a start and stared into the semi-darkness. Was that face real, or a dream face?

She gazed at the bedroom window, holding the huge revolver tightly. There, vague in the night light, appeared a figure.

She sat bolt upright and, fired, pointblank, at the window, shivering the glass. A second later she had leaped from the bed, switched on the light and was running to the sill.

Downstairs Aunt Tabby and Uncle Joshua had heard the shot. Joshua was now wide awake. He seized his old shotgun and ran out into the living room. Followed by Aunt Tabby, he hurried to Elaine.

"Wh-what was it?" he asked, puffing at the exertion of running upstairs.

"I saw—a face—at the window—with some kind of thing over it!" gasped Elaine. "It was like one I saw once before."

Uncle Joshua did not wait to hear any more. With the gun pointed ahead of him ready for instant action, he ran out of the room and into the garden, beneath Elaine's window.

He happened to look down at the ground. Before him was a small box. He picked it up. "Here's something, though," he said.

Joshua went back into the house. "What is it?" asked Elaine as he rejoined the women.

She took the curious little box and unfasted the cover. As she opened it she drew back. There in the box was a little ivory figure of a man, all hunched up and shrunken, a hideous figure. She recoiled from it—it reminded her too much of the

Chinese devil-god she had seen—and she dropped the box.

For a moment all stood looking at it in horrified amazement.

It was the afternoon following the day of our strange discovery of the fireplace done in sympathetic ink on the apparently blank sheet of paper in Bennett's effects, when the speaking tube sounded and I answered it.

"Why—it's Elaine," I exclaimed. I opened the door for her.

"Why—Elaine—I'm awfully glad to see you," he greeted, "but I thought you were rusticated."

"I was; but, Craig, it seems to me that wherever I go something happens," she returned. "You know, Aunt Tabby said there were haunts."

I thought it was an old woman's fear—but last night I heard the strangest noises out there, and I thought I saw a face at the window—a face in a helmet. And when Joshua went out, this is what he found on the ground under the window."

She handed Kennedy a box, a peculiar affair, which she touched gingerly and only with signs of the greatest aversion.

Kennedy opened it. There, in the bottom of the box, was a little ivory devil-god. He looked at it curiously a moment.

"Let me see," he ruminated, still regarding the sign. "The house you bought for Aunt Tabby once belonged to Bennett, didn't it?"

Elaine nodded her head. "Yes, but I don't see what that can have to do with it," she agreed, adding with a shudder, "Bennett is dead."

Kennedy had taken a piece of paper from the desk where he had put it away carefully. "Have you ever seen anything that looks like this?" he asked, handing her the paper.

Elaine looked at the plan carefully, as Kennedy and I scanned her face. She glanced up, her expression showing plainly the wonder she felt.

"Why, yes," she answered. "That looks like Aunt Tabby's fireplace in the living room."

Kennedy said nothing for a moment. Then he seized his hat and coat.

"If you don't mind," he said, "We'll go back there with you."

"Mind?" she repeated. "Just what I had hoped you would do."

New York did not know of the arrival of Wu Fang, the mysterious, yet, but down in the secret recesses of Chinatown, in the ways that are devious and dark, the Oriental crooks knew—and trembled.

Thus it happened that Long Sin was not permitted to enjoy even the foretaste of Bennett's spoils, which he had forced from him after his weird transformation into his real self, the Clutching Hand, when the Chinaman had given him the poison draught that had put him into his long sleep.

He had obtained the paper showing where the treasure amassed by the Clutching Hand was hidden, but Wu Fang, his master, had come.

The night following his arrival Wu Fang was reclining on a divan, when his servant announced that Long Sin was at the door.

"Have you brought the map with you?" asked Wu, as Long Sin entered.

Long Sin bowed low again, and drew from under his coat the paper which he had obtained from Bennett. For a moment the two, master and slave in guise, bent over, closely studying it.

At one point on the map Long Sin's bony finger paused over a note which Bennett had made:

BEWARE POISONED GAS UPON OPENING APARTMENT.

Outside Wu had already ordered a car to wait, and together the two drove off rapidly. Into the country they sped, until at last they came to a lonely turn in a lonely road, somewhat removed from the section that was rapidly being built up as population reached out from the city, but on a single-tracked trolley line.

Long Sin hurried down the road until he came to a trolley pole, then looked hastily at his watch. It was twenty minutes at least before the next car would pass.

Quickly, almost monkey-like, he climbed up the pole, carrying with him the end of a wire which he had taken from the bag.

Having thrown this over the feed wire, he slid quickly to the ground

again. Then, carrying the other end of the wire in his rubber-gloved hands, he made his way through the underbrush, in and out, almost like the serpent he was, until he came to a passageway in the rough and un-cleared hillside—a small opening formed by the rocks.

It was dark inside, but he did not hesitate to enter, carrying the wire and the bag with him.

It was nighttime before we arrived with Elaine at Aunt Tabby's. We entered the living room, and Elaine introduced us both to Aunt Tabby and her husband.

I followed Kennedy's eyes, and saw that he was looking at the fireplace. Sure enough, it was the same in design as the fireplace which the heat had so unexpectedly brought out in sympathetic ink on the blank sheet of paper.

Kennedy lost no time in examining it, and we crowded around him as he went over it inch by inch, following the direction on the drawing.

A small section at the side of the fireplace opened up, disclosing an iron ladder, leading down into one of those characteristic hiding places in which the Clutching Hand used to delight.

He started down the ladder, and I followed closely. Elaine was about to join us when Kennedy

paused on the topmost rung and looked at her.

"No, no, young lady," he said with mock severity, "you have been through enough already—you stay where you are."

Elaine argued and begged, but Kennedy was obdurate. It was only when Aunt Tabby and Joshua added their entreaties that she consented reluctantly to remain.

Together Craig and I descended into the darkness about eight or ten feet. There we found a passageway, excavated through the earth and rock, along which we crept. It was crooked and uneven, and we stumbled, but kept going slowly ahead.

Kennedy, who was a few feet in front of me, stopped suddenly, and I almost fell over him.

"What is it?" I whispered.

Long Sin had made his way from the opening of the cave to the point on the plan which was marked by a cross, and there he had set up his electric drill, which was connected to the trolley wire.

The tunnel had been widened out at this point into a small subterranean chamber. It was dug out of the earth and the roof was roughly propped up, most of the weight being borne by one main wooden prop which, in the dampness, had now become old.

On one side it was evident that Long Sin had already been at work, digging and drilling through the earth and rock. He had gone so far now that he had disclosed what looked like the face of a small safe set directly into the rock.

He had now come to the point on which Bennett had written his warning. Quickly he opened the bag and took oxygen helmet, which he adjusted carefully over his head. Then he set to work with redoubled energy.

As I spoke my hand loosened a piece of rock that jutted out and before I knew it there was a crash.

"Confound it, Walter," exclaimed Kennedy.

Down the passageway the figure was now thoroughly on the alert, staring with his eagle-like eyes into the blackness in our direction. It was not the roof above him that was unsafe. He was watched, and he did not hesitate a minute to act.

He seized the bag and picked his way quickly through the passage as if thoroughly familiar with every turn of the walls and roughness of the floor.

Kennedy dashed forward and I followed close after him.

It was only another instant when

Kennedy would have laid his hand on him.

Suddenly he half turned, raised his arm and dashed something to the earth, much as a child explodes a toy torpedo. I fully expected that it was a bomb; but, as a moment later, I found that Kennedy and I were still unharmed, I knew that it must be some other product of this devilish genius.

The thickest and most impenetrable smoke seemed to pervade the narrow cavern!

We managed to go ahead still, but the intruder had exploded one after another of his peculiar bombs, always keeping ahead of the smoke which he created, and we found that under its cover he had made good his escape, probably reaching the entrance of the cave in the underbrush.

Long Sin, meanwhile, had started to work his way through the bushes to reach the waiting car, with Wu, then paused and listened. Hearing no sound, he replaced the helmet, which he had taken off.

Pursuit was now useless for us. With revolvers drawn, we crept back along the passageway until we came again to the chamber itself. There, on the floor, lay a bag of tools, opened, as though somebody had been working with them.

Kennedy looked at the tools a minute and then at the electric drill, and finally an idea seemed to strike him. He took up the drill and advanced toward the safe. Then he turned on the current and applied the drill.

The drill went through and he withdrew it.

Instantly the most penetrating and



The Whole Roof of the Secret Chamber Fell With a Crash

nauseous odor seemed to pervade everything.

Kennedy cried out. But his warning was too late. We staggered back, overcome by the escaping gas, and fell to the ground.

Long Sin, with his oxygen helmet on again, had returned to the passageway and was now stealthily creeping back.

He came to the chamber and there discovered us lying on the ground overcome. He bent down, and to his great satisfaction, saw that we were really unconscious.

Quickly he moved over to the safe and pried open the last thin steel plate.

Inside was a small box. He picked it up and tried to open it, but it was locked. There was no time to work over it here, and he took it under his arm and started to leave.

In the sitting-room, Elaine, Aunt Tabby and Joshua had been listening intently at the fireplace, but heard nothing.

"I can't stand it any longer," cried

Elaine. "I'm going down there to see what has become of them."

Aunt Tabby and Joshua tried to stop her, but she broke away from them and went down the ladder. Rusty leaped down after her.

Joshua tried to follow, but Aunt Tabby held him back.

Elaine was now making her way as rapidly as she could through the tunnel, with Rusty beside her.

Long Sin leaped to his feet. There was no time for either to retreat. He started toward Elaine and seized her roughly.

Back and forth over the rocky floor they struggled. As they fought, she with frantic strength, he craftily, he backed her slowly up against the prop that upheld the roof.

The whole roof of the chamber fell with a crash, earth and stone overwhelming Elaine and her assailant.

By this time Joshua had left the house and had gone out into the garden to get something to pry open the fireplace door.

Of a sudden, to his utter amazement, a few feet from him, it seemed as if the very earth sank in his garden, leaving a yawning chasm.

Before his very eyes a strange figure, the figure of Long Sin in his oxygen helmet, appeared, struggling up, as if by magic, from the very earth, shaking the debris off himself.

Long Sin was gone in a moment. By this time Joshua was digging furiously.

At last the spade turned up a bit of cloth.

"Elaine," Aunt Tabby cried out again.

She was in a sort of little pocket, protected by the fortunate formation of the earth as it fell, yet almost suffocated; weak, but conscious.

Aunt Tabby rushed up as Joshua laid down the spade and lifted out Elaine.

They were about to carry her into the house, when she cried weakly, but with all her remaining strength: "No—no—Digi Craig—Walter!"

she managed to gasp.

"There they are!" cried Elaine, as all three pulled up out, unconscious but still alive.

Meanwhile Long Sin had made his way to the automobile, where his master, Wu, waited impatiently.

"Did you get it?" asked Wu eagerly.

Long Sin showed him the box.

"Hurry, master!" he cried breathlessly, leaping into the car and struggling to take off the helmet as they drove away. "They may be here—at any moment."

Back in Wu's sumptuous apartment, later, Wu and his slave, Long Sin, after their hurried ride, dismissed all the servants and placed the little box on the table. Wu rose and looked the door.

Then, together, they took a sharp instrument and tried to pry off the lid of the box.

The lid flew off. They gazed in eagerly.

Inside was a smaller box, which Wu seized and opened.

There, on the plush cushion, lay merely a round knobbed ring.

Was this the end of their great expectations? Were Bennett's millions merely mythical?

The two stared at each other in chagrin.

Wu was the first to speak.

"Where there should have been seven million dollars," he muttered to himself, "why is there only a mystic ring?"

Wu had taken another apartment uptown in one of the large apartment houses near a parkway, for he was far too subtle to operate from his real headquarters back of the squalid exterior of Chinatown.

There Long Sin was now engaged in making all possible provisions for the safety of his master. Any one who had been walking along the boulevard and had happened to glance up at the roof of the tall

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apartment building might have seen Long Sin's figure silhouetted against the sky on the top of the mansard roof near a flagpole.

He had just finished fastening to the flagpole a stout rope, which stretched taut across an area-way some twenty or thirty feet wide to the next building, where it was fastened to a chimney. Again and again he tested it, and finally, with a nod of satisfaction, descended from the roof and went to the apartment of Wu.

Long Sin went over to a desk and opened a secret box, in which Wu had placed several packages of money with which to bribe those whom he wished to get into his power. It was Long Sin's mission to carry out this scheme, so he packed the money into a bag, drew his coat more closely about him and left the room.

No sooner had he gone than the secretary hurried into the room, paused a moment to make sure that Long Sin was not coming back, then hurried over to a closet near by.

From a secret hiding place he drew out a small bow and arrow. He sat down at a table and hastily wrote a few Chinese characters on a piece of paper, rolling up the note into a thin quill, which he inserted into a prepared place in the arrow.

Then he raised the window and deftly shot the arrow out.

Down the street, back of the board fence, where the final conference had taken place, was a rather sleepy-looking Chinaman, taking an occasional puff at a cigarette doped with opium.

He jumped to his feet suddenly. With a thud an arrow had buried itself quivering in the fence. Quickly he seized it, drew out the note and read it.

In the Canton vernacular, it read briefly: "He goes with much money."

It was enough. Instantly the startling news overcame the effect of the dope, and the Chinaman shuffled off quickly to the Tong headquarters.

They were waiting for him there, and he had scarcely delivered the message before their plans were made. One by one, they left the headquarters, hiding in doorways, basements and alleyways along the narrow street.

Long Sin was making his rounds, visiting all those whom the glitter of Wu's money could corrupt.

Suddenly from the shadows of a narrow street, lined with the stores of petty Chinese merchants, half a dozen lithe and murderous figures leaped out behind Long Sin and seized him. He struggled, but they easily threw him down.

The sound of the approaching policeman now alarmed them. Just as the new Tong leader had raised an axe to bring it down with crushing force on Long Sin's skull a shot rang out and the axe fell from the broken wrist of the Chinaman.

In another moment the policeman had seized him, his followers disappeared through dark hallways and alleyways, leaving the policeman with only two prisoners and Long Sin lying on the sidewalk.

But the ring and the money were gone.

"Are you hurt much?" demanded the burly Irish officer, examining Long Sin to his feet, none too gently.

Long Sin was furious over the loss of the precious ring, yet he knew to involve himself in the white man's law would end only in disaster both for him and his master. He forced a painful smile, shook his head and managed to get away down the street muttering.

Among the many places which Elaine had down on her shopping list was a small Chinese curio shop on lower Fifth avenue.

They entered, and were greeted with a profound bow by the proprietor. He was the new Tong leader, and this upstart shop was his cover.

In actual fact, he was what might have been called a Chinese fence for stolen goods.

Elaine explained what it was she wanted, and, with Kennedy's aid, selected a number of Chinese hangings and decorations. They were about to leave the shop when Elaine's eye was attracted by a little showcase, in which were many quaint and valuable Chinese ornaments in gold and silver and carved ivory.

"What an odd looking thing?" she said, pointing out a knobbed ring which rested on the black velvet of the case.

"Quite odd," agreed Kennedy.

The subtle Chinaman stood by the pile of hangings on the counter which Elaine had bought, overjoyed at such a large sale. Praising the ring to Elaine, he turned insinuatingly to Kennedy. There was nothing else for Craig to do—he bought the ring, and the Chinaman proved again his ability as a merchant.

From the curio shop where Elaine had completed her purchases they drove to Kennedy's laboratory.

CHAPTER XX.

ELAINE had spent rather a sleepless night.

The telephone rang, and Elaine answered it. Her face showed that something startling had happened.

"It was Jameson," she cried, almost dropping the receiver, overcome.

They all hurried to her. "He says that Mr. Kennedy and he were visiting that Chinaman this morning and Mr. Kennedy is dying there, in the Chinaman's apartment. He wants us to come quickly and bring that medicine that they used last night. He says it is on the tablet in the library. Marie, will you look for it? And, Jennings, get the car right away."

Jennings hurried from the room, and a moment later Marie had found the bottle behind some ornaments on the tablet and came back with it.

Scarcely knowing what to do, Elaine, followed by Aunt Josephine, had rushed from the house, hatless and coatless, just as the car swung around from the garage in the rear. Jennings went out with the wraps. They seized them and leaped into the car, which started off swiftly.

It was only a matter of minutes when they pulled up before the apartment house where Wu had taken the suite from which Long Sin had telephoned the message in his name. Together Elaine and Aunt Josephine hurried in.

Kennedy went directly from the laboratory to the Dodge house. "I don't think I ever saw such an expression of surprise on anybody's face as that on Jennings's when he opened the door and saw us. He was aghast. Back of him we could see Marie. She looked as if she had seen a ghost."

"Is Miss Elaine in?" asked Kennedy.

Jennings was even too dumfounded to speak.

"Why, what's the matter?" demanded Kennedy.

"Then—you are not ill?" he managed to blurt out.

"Why," explained Jennings, "didn't Mr. Jameson just now telephone that you had an illness in the apartment of that Chinaman, and for Miss Elaine to hurry over there right away with that bottle of medicine?"

Kennedy waited to hear no more. Seizing me by the arm, he turned and dashed down the steps and back again into the taxi in which we had come.

In Wu's apartment Long Sin was giving his secretary and another Chinaman the most explicit instructions. As he finished each nodded and showed him a Chinese dirk concealed under his blouse.

Just then a knock sounded at the door. The secretary opened it, and Aunt Josephine and Elaine almost ran in. Before they knew it, the secretary had locked the door.

Long Sin rose and bowed with a smile.

"Where is Mr. Kennedy?" demanded Elaine.

Long Sin bowed again, spreading out his hands, palms outward.

"Mr. Kennedy? He is not here."

Then, straightening up, he faced the two women squarely.

"You have a ring that means much to me," he said quickly. "The only way to get it from you was to bring you here."

He was pointing now at the ring on Elaine's finger. She looked at it a moment in surprise, then at the menacing Chinaman, and turned quickly. She ran to the door. It was locked.

"Long Sin, motionless, smiled. 'There is no way to get out,' he murmured."

Aunt Josephine was standing now with her back to the door leading into another room. She happened to look up and saw the secretary, who was near her and half turned away. From where she was standing she could see the murderous dirk up his sleeve.

Before Elaine knew it Aunt Josephine had taken her by the arm and dragged her into the back room, and, although Long Sin and the others had rushed forward, managed to slam the door and lock it.

The Chinamen set to work immediately to pry it open.

While they were at work on the door, which was already awaying Aunt Josephine and Elaine were running about, trying to find an outlet from the room.

"I don't know why they want the ring," whispered Aunt Josephine, "but they won't get it. Give it to me, Elaine."

She almost seized the ring, hiding it in her waist. As she did so the door burst open and Wu, Long Sin and the other Chinamen rushed in.

A second later they had seized Elaine and Aunt Josephine.

Kennedy and I dashed up before the apartment house in which we knew that Long Sin lived, leaped out of the car and hurried in.

It was on the second floor, and we did not wait for the elevator, but took the steps two at a time. Kennedy found the door locked. Instantly he whipped out his revolver and shot the lock in pieces. We threw ourselves against the door, the broken lock gave way and we rushed in through the front room.

No one was there, but in a back room we could hear some one. It was Elaine and Aunt Josephine struggling with the Chinamen. Long Sin and the others had seized Elaine and Aunt Josephine was trying to help her just as we rushed in. With a blow Kennedy knocked out the secretary, while I struggled with the other Chinamen who blocked our way.

Then Kennedy went directly at Long Sin. They struggled furiously. In the main hall of the apartment house were two elevator shafts facing the street entrance, some twenty-five or thirty feet away. Through the street door the janitor and two or three other men were running in. They had heard the noise of the fighting above.

Escape to the street was cut off. We were behind him on the flight of stairs.

Long Sin did not hesitate a moment. He ran to the elevator, the door of which was open, seized the elevator boy and sent him sprawling on the marble floor. Then he slammed the door and the elevator shot up.

Kennedy was only a few feet behind him, and he took in the situation at a glance. He leaped into the other elevator, and before the surprised boy could interfere shot it up only a few feet behind Long Sin.

It was a wild race to the roof. Long Sin had the start, and as the elevator reached the top floor he flung it open, dashed out and, through a door up to the roof itself.

A second later Kennedy's elevator

stopped, Craig leaped out and fired his last shot at the legs of Long Sin as he disappeared at the top of the flight of stairs to the roof.

Without a moment's hesitation Kennedy threw himself at Long Sin. They struggled with each other. Finally Long Sin managed to wrench one arm loose and raise the Tong axe over Kennedy's head.

Kennedy dodged back. As he did so he tripped on the very edge of the roof and went sliding down the slates of the mansard.

Fortunately he was able to catch himself in the gutter.

It was the opportunity that Long Sin wanted. He started across the roof, which he had stretched from this apartment house to the building across the court, with all the deftness of the most expert Chinese acrobat.

Long Sin had quickly dived down into the next building. A few moments later he had come out on the ground floor at the rear.

Gazing about to see whether he was followed, he disappeared.

Back in the apartment, Elaine and Aunt Josephine were just about to run out when the two Chinamen who had been knocked out recovered. One of them threw himself on Elaine.

One of Josephine tried to ward him off, but the other one struck her and threw her down.

Before she could recover they had seized Elaine.

With a hasty guttural exclamation they picked her up and ran out. Instead of going downstairs they crossed the hallway, slamming the door behind them.

As Kennedy and I reached the ground floor we saw the janitor and one of the elevator boys on either side of Aunt Josephine.

"Elaine! Elaine!" she cried.

"What's the matter?" demanded Kennedy, leaning heavily on me.

"They have kidnapped her," cried Aunt Josephine.

"Tell me, quick—how did it happen?" he demanded of Aunt Josephine.

"It was the ring," she cried, handing it to him.

Kennedy took the ring and looked at it for a moment. Then he turned to us blankly.

All the doors were empty.

Elaine had been emptied away.

Not a clue had been left by the kidnappers when they had so mysteriously spirited Elaine away from the apartment of Wu Fang.

She had disappeared as completely as if she had vanished into the thin air.

Kennedy was frantic. Wu and Long Sin themselves seemed to have vanished, too. Where they held her, what had happened to her, was a sealed book.

Craig neglected no possibility in his eager search. He even visited the little house in the country which Elaine had given to Aunt Tabby, and spent several hours examining the collapsed subterranean chamber in the vain hope that it might yield a clue. But it had not.

Kennedy had even dug away some of the earth and rock, in the hope of discovering some trace of the strange visit given to Aunt Tabby, and spent several hours examining the collapsed subterranean chamber in the vain hope that it might yield a clue. But it had not.

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and withdrew a ring from his own finger and dropped it through the slot.

They listened a moment. They could hear the ring tinkle as though it were running down some sort of track-like declivity inside the rock. Then, faintly they could hear it drop. It had fallen into a little cup of a compartment below at their feet.

Nothing happened. Wu recovered his ring. But he had hit at last upon the Clutching Hand's secret.

Bennett had devised a ring-lock which would open the treasure vault. No other ring except the one which he had so carefully hidden was of the size or weight that would move the lever which would set the machinery working to open the treasure house.

Again Wu tried another of his own rings, and a third time, Long Sin dropped in a ring from his finger. Still there was no result.

"The ring which we lost is the key to the puzzle—the only key," exclaimed Wu Fang finally. "We must recover it at all hazards."

To his subtle mind a plan of action seemed to unfold almost instantly. "There is no good remaining here," he added. "And we have gained nothing by the capture of the girl, unless we can use her to recover the ring."

Long Sin followed his master with a sort of intuition. "If we have to steal it," he suggested deferentially, "it can be accomplished best by making use of the Chong Wah Tong."

Late that night Kennedy left his apartment prepared to follow the instructions in the note which had been so strangely delivered in the vase.

As he climbed onto a roadster he tucked the robe most carefully into a corner under the leather seat.

"For heaven's sake, Craig," he gasped from under the robe, "let me have a little air."

I had taken my place under the robe before the car was driven up in front of the apartment less some emissary of Wu Fang might be watching to see that there was such a trick.

"You'll get air enough when we get started, Walter," he laughed, looking back under his breath, apparently unaware of the danger.

Kennedy was a hard driver when he wanted to be, and enough was at stake tonight to make him drive hard. He whizzed along in the roadster, and I was indeed glad enough to huddle up under the robe.

We had reached a point in the suburbs which was deserted, and I did not recognize a thing when he pulled up by the side of the road with a jerk.

I peered through a crevice in the corner of the robe and saw him slide out from under the wheel and stand by the side of the car, looking up and down. Ahead of us the road curved sharply, and so now when the fire swept into the barn itself, there was no beating it out. Some one had literally soaked the straw and the floor with oil. It seemed as though the whole place burst into a sudden blaze of tinder. Outside, we could hear foot-steps rapidly retreating toward the shelter of the clump of woods.

For a second I looked dismayed at the rapidly mounting flames.

"A very pretty situation," I forced with a laugh. "But I hope he doesn't think we'll stay here and burn, with a perfectly good window in full view."

I took a step toward the window, but before I could take another, Kennedy yanked me back.

"Don't think for a moment that he overlooked that," he shouted.

Craig looked around hastily. In a corner, just back of us, was a long pole. He snatched it up and moved cautiously toward the window, keeping the pole as level as possible as he endeavored to get a leverage on the sash. The flames were mounting faster and higher, licking up everything.

"Keep back, Walter," he muttered, "just as far as you can."

He had surely raised the window a fraction of an inch when an old, rusty, heavy anvil and a bent, worn plowshare crashed down to the floor directly over the spot where I should have been if he had not dragged me away. I started back, aghast. Nothing had been over looked to finish us off.

"I think you may try it safely now, all right," smiled Kennedy coolly.

We climbed out of the window, not an instant too soon from the raging inferno about us.

Having gained the clump of woods, the faint figure had paused long enough to look over his clever scheme. Instead, he saw us making good our escape. With a gesture of intense fury he turned. There was nothing more for him to do but to zigzag his way to safety across country.

The barn was now burning fiercely and it was as much as light as day about us. Kennedy paused only long enough to look down at the ground where the fire had started.

"See, Walter," he exclaimed, pointing to a square indentation in the soft soil. "No white man ever made a footprint like that."

I bent over. The print had the squareness of those paper-layered soles of a Chinaman.

"Long Sin," came the name involuntarily to my lips, for I knew that Wu would delegate just such a job to his faithful slave.

Kennedy did not pause an instant longer, but in the light of the burning barn, as best he could, started to follow the trail in a desperate endeavor either to overtake Long Sin, or at least to find the final direction in which he would go.

At the entrance of the passageway which led to the little underground chamber in which we had sought the treasure hidden by the Clutching Hand, Wu Fang was seated on a rock waiting impatiently, though

something as far as he could in the direction that Kennedy had taken. It had been a bomb, followed by an explosion, I would not have been surprised. But no sound followed as the figure dropped back, as if it had been a wall.

I stole out from my own hiding place in the shadow of my rock and darted quickly to the shelter of a bush, nearer the figure.

The figure was no wraith. It turned to steal away. I remembered Kennedy's parting words. If the man ever gained the darkness of a clump of woods, just beyond us, he was as good as safe. This was the time to act.

I leaped at him and he went down, rolling over and over in the underbrush and stubble. We fought fiercely, but I could not seem to get a glimpse of his face which was muffled.

He was powerful and stronger than I and after a tough tussle he broke loose. But I had succeeded, nevertheless. I had delayed him just long enough. Kennedy heard the sound of the struggle and was now crashing through the hedge at the crossroads in our direction.

I managed to pick myself up, just as Kennedy reached my side, and, together, we followed the retreating figure, as it made its way among the shadows. Across the open space before us the struggle and was now crashing through the hedge at the crossroads in our direction.

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**Just a Pretty New
Spring Hat**
(“Lucile” Models)



For instance, I have just seen some samples of a new style of boot-top in London. These give what can be called the "garlanded foot." The shoes of half length have a circle of artificial flowers around the top. Not only that, but I am

Lisere, leghorn, tagal, crin lace and Milan are the straws favored. A curious combination is shown in a Milan sailor.

Color is of great importance. The orchid tones are in evidence everywhere, and cyclamen pink is highly favored. Yellow, purple and green are seen mostly

Sport hats have received unusual attention at the hands of the designers. One hat is well liked because of its extreme lightness of weight and its shape possibilities. It is made of Mexican grass, and in several instances it looks like a softened edition of the sombrero. Worsted balls or embroidered motifs are usual trimmings.

The "Hand Grenade" Hat, Which
Gets Its Name from the
Explosive Aspect of
Its Feathers



Disraeli In Mid-Career

By Mr. Henry Lucy

The Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. By George Marle Buckle. Vol. 4, 1855-1868. (John Murray.)

The fourth volume of the Life of Disraeli, just published by Mr. Murray, opens with the year 1855, when he led the Opposition in the House of Commons in conjunction with the Earl of Derby, who captained them in the Lords. It closes on the threshold of his first call to the Premiership upon the resignation of his friend and powerful patron.

Lord Derby was insistent in having the colleagueship of the brilliant and, as the age of statesmen is counted, still young parliamentarian who had successfully bearded Peel in his den on the Treasury Bench. But the Tory Party, while sullenly acknowledging Disraeli's indispensability, neither liked nor trusted him. Writing to Derby on December 7, 1856, Malmesbury reported: "The unpopularity of Disraeli is distracting our party." Derby responded: "I see it and regret it. But the party could not do without him even if there were anyone ready and able to take his place."

In the capacity of Leader of the Opposition in the Commons Disraeli celebrated the opening of successive Sessions by a dinner given at Grosvenor Gate to his principal supporters. These gatherings gave him undisguised pleasure and pride. On the eve of the opening of the Session of 1866 his personal organ the Press drew the attention of the world to the personnel of the company. "Never before," it boasted, "did the banquet of any Opposition Leader in the Lower House at the opening of the Session exhibit such an array of names representative of rank and property and associated with proud historical associations." Among them was Lord Robert Cecil, afterwards Marquis of Salisbury, whose presence gave the host especial satisfaction. The visit was not repeated, and presently Lord Robert became the cynical center of disaffection with Disraeli's leadership.

Turning the Corner
The incident of the dinner and Disraeli's basking pride in his guests became the butt of the Tory clique, who would have none of the man whom they were accustomed to describe as a Jewish adventurer. Pro-

minent among these were Beresford Hope and George Bentinck, known in the House of Commons as "Big Ben," to distinguish him from his more diminutive kinsman, Cavendish Bentinck. Beresford Hope had just founded the Saturday Review, whose savage satire was poured with rest on the curly head of his nominal leader. Mr. Buckle does not quote, but will not be unfamiliar with some genial lines which appeared in the Saturday about this dinner "given by Moses and Son at their branch mansions, Grosvenor Gate, where it was their pride and happiness to see The Very First Nobility."

And o'er them all in jewels dight,
Not known from real in any light,
And St. John's cloths as good as new,
Enraptured sat the glorious Jew

Reference to the unpopularity of Disraeli with the party he was later to educate and finally to subdue with a thoroughness never achieved by Peel, Palmerston, or Gladstone in their prime is the keynote of this volume and of the critical stage in Disraeli's career it vividly recalls. It was a hampering influence that would have chilled courage less resolute, genius less supreme. It pursued Disraeli up to and beyond the last decade of his life. Not till the general election of 1874 placed him in power as well as in office did he become the loyally acknowledged leader of his party. It must be admitted that the corner once turned, prolonged hesitation in arriving at it was atoned for by even excess of adulation. Up to the attainment of his first briefly held Premiership in 1868 personal prejudice habitually dogged his footsteps.

At the period dealt with in this volume what twenty-five years earlier appeared to be the implacable animosity of Queen Victoria had given place to a friendly feeling that grew in warmth through the remaining terms of their high relationship. But Tory suspicion and consequent discontent was still rampant. Early in January 1860 Lord Derby wrote to his lieutenant: "I think I ought to tell you of a Cabal getting up among our people, some of whom will have it that you have come to an understanding with the Radicals and mean to throw them over on Reform." In his diary of the same year Greville noted, "The hatred and dis-

trust of Disraeli is greater than ever in the Conservative ranks. Derby himself, when he heard how his colleagues had been demolished, did not seem to care much about it."

Ever-Present Hostility

The Quarterly Review, authoritative organ of Conservatism, had hitherto habitually ignored the existence of Disraeli, not only as a politician but in his less obnoxious character as a novelist. In its April number of that year, unable longer to content itself with passive resistance, it broke forth in virulent denunciation of "a favorite of misfortune who goes forth blundering and to blunder, displaying unrivalled powers of conducting his party into the ditch." The general understanding that the writer was his old friend Lord Robert Cecil did not diminish the effect of this waspish sting.

In studying the career and character of Disraeli due weight should be given to the effect of this systematic, ever-present hostility within the camp. Consideration of it increases admiration of the qualities that enabled him, undismayed and undeterred, to press forward to the goal which from early manhood he was determined to reach. At no stage of the race was his staying power more brilliantly displayed than in the Session of 1867, when he, against heavy odds, attempted to pilot through the House of Commons a measure of Reform which, thanks to the faculty of Sir John Pakington, is known in history as "The Ten Minutes Bill." His most formidable opponent was Gladstone, with whom, in course of debate on successive stages of the Bill, he had many brilliant encounters. It was in reply to an animated speech delivered from the Front Bench opposite that Disraeli expressed his feeling of thankfulness that "gentlemen who sit on opposite sides of this table are divided by a good broad piece of furniture."

While, in dealing with this measure, as with others, he found his enemies among his own political household, he was sustained by the full confidence and the unvaried friendship of the Queen. Mr. Buckle has been fortunate in obtaining royal

permission to publish correspondence passing between Queen Victoria and Disraeli in the years between 1862 and 1868. They add appreciably to the historic value of a work

which, admirably planned and skillfully carried out, flashes fresh light upon important episodes in the political history of the mid-nineteenth century.

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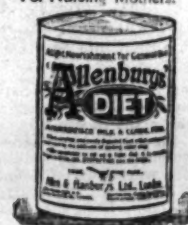
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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JUNE 11, 1916

DRIVERS SEE NO LIMIT TO SPEED POSSIBILITIES

Two - Miles - a - Minute Racers
Hope Will Be Ordinary Jog
With Car of Future

New York, May 11.—Saturday afternoon at Sheephead Speedway the newest speed machines will be sent out for new world's records. Wheeled racing craft have been improved so much since last season that without a doubt new marks will be made. The speed will amaze the onlookers. Yet we are only half way in the development of the racing motor car. The freakish machines of today, with their queer bodies, will seem even more freakish a few years from now, and the two-miles-a-minute that present day racers hope for will be an ordinary jog when the automobile has reached its limit.

The smaller racing cars of today, with their limited piston area, are faster than the giant racers of a few years ago. Mechanical refinement and improvement in body design have made a world of difference. Men haven't changed. Resta, Mulford, Lewis, Aiken, Bergdoll, Franchi, Henderson and the rest are no more daring than the fellows who drove the first rattling junk heaps that travelled sixty miles an hour. If anything, the old drivers were the more daring, for they drove machines that were likely to crack under the strain over rough roads and around hairpin turns. Racing on a track is a gentle sport compared to the dare-devil performances of the old time racing drivers. The death list of former champions is proof enough of that. Yet the new track racing sport, with its terrific speed, its swirl of flying wheels around steep-banked turns, its queer turns of racing luck, is a game fit to compare with the ancient Roman races in the famed Colosseum.

I was in San Francisco when the first automobile was brought out there. It was a steam car, owned by Tom Williams. It creaked and it leaked steam at every joint. It was likely to stop in the middle of any block and stay there until it was hauled away by a team of horses. It balked on every hill going up and ran wild on every hill going down. But it was the wonder of the town. San Franciscans described it in picturesque phrases when their horses ran away. They didn't dream that in a few years scores of automobiles would roll past in every block, and that in place of the ten or fifteen miles an hour joggled out of the old steam car, purring, gas-motored vehicles would slide along smoothly at any speed from 2 to 100 miles at a turn of the throttle controls.

Commodore J. Stuart Blackton was telling me of his experiences. He had one of the first automobiles in New York. The first time he drove it the machine stopped in the middle of the Brooklyn Bridge and had to be hauled off by a team of horses. A few days later he was showing it to a friend, riding up Fifth Avenue. A street car started

across ahead of him at Forty-second Street. The Commodore stepped on his brake. The street was wet. The car skidded, turning around, missed the trolley car by an inch, and, sliding across the tracks, stood facing downtown. Without a word Mr. Blackton drove down Fifth Avenue again.

"What a funny way to turn around," said the friend, who thought the Commodore had done it on purpose.

"Oh," said Blackton, "I always turn around that way. It's quite easy when you get the knack of handling one of these things." It was his first "skid"—probably the first in New York.

Another time Mr. Blackton was driving a new car down a hill while taking his first spin in New Jersey. In those days the rear wheels were solidly attached to the ends of the rear axle, which was divided in the middle and bolted together. The car began to roll down hill rather rapidly, and Mr. Blackton pulled on his brake lever. The brake didn't work. Looking back he discovered that the rear axle had come loose and one section of it had slipped out until the wheel, with brake drum attached, was wobbling around about two feet from the side of the car. With no brake to hold it the car rolled faster and faster down the street, which was full of carriages and horse cars and people. Mr. Blackton steered as well as he could and yelled like a calliope to clear the road ahead. The axle didn't slip out entirely. It just slid out a foot or two and then slid back again. At last the car stopped. Mr. Blackton climbed down, helped his passengers to alight, left the car in the middle of the street and took the first train for New York.

Those were the adventures of early day automobilism. The early racing cars were always having accidents. It took a game man to risk riding in one. Wheels flew off, steering knuckles broke, everything happened that could make a car flip over or dash into a crowd. When a man started in as a racing driver people didn't know whether to class him as a homicide or a suicide. If he stuck to it a little while he was sure to be one of the other. In the Vanderbilt Cup races on Long Island, where huge cars of tremendous power were driven over indifferently good country roads, so many people were killed or maimed that the authorities stopped road racing for good.

In design racing cars have been immensely improved since the Vanderbilt Cup days. Instead of the big, clumsy, wind-catching bodies of the early racing cars we have bodies designed on the latest improved stream lines, like those of racing boats. They slide through the air with as little "drag" as possible. That is the reason for the long, pointed rear ends of the modern cars. The first speed designs were patterned after the ordinary rifle bullet—pointed in front and square across the rear. Then some one discovered that the bullet was all wrong in design, because it dragged too much air.

Saturday will see new world's speed records made, but it would be a bold man who could guess how quickly a hundred miles will be covered ten years from now.

THE POPULAR HUPMOBILE AND HOW IT ORIGINATED

The original organization of the Hupmobile Company consisted of six men from six different automobile factories. In starting the Hupmobile Company they saw the mistakes of others, and at the same time they saw the good points. This enabled them to go ahead and build a car from this experience which proved itself a wonderful success. It was called Model 20, or "G." After car No. 1 was built it was taken to the New York Show, exhibited, and orders were booked for 500. The firm got scared, as they thought they could not fill the orders, so closed the books on the Thursday night during the first week of the show. So the Hupmobile Company started with a small plant in a small way, and produced 500 cars, and continued manufacturing until Model "G" ran to a total of 35,000. The remarkable part of the production of this model was the fact that never a nut, bolt or screw was changed in the entire mechanical end of the car from start to finish. There were only alterations in the body. In other words, these gentlemen were sure they were right before they went ahead on this car, which was a two-seater.

In the meantime the company received a great many inquiries from Hupmobile owners and dealers, suggesting that they build a larger car. Knowing this demand, the company had been experimenting with a larger car, and at the expiration of two years Model H, or 32, was brought forth. Of this five-seater model they built a total of 65,000 cars without having any mechanical part changed. This car never had grace of lines in body, but mechanically it could not be improved upon. From the first day it was manufactured it included the high-

tension magneto, Zenith carburettor, Timken bearings small bore and long stroke engine, full floating axle, etc. This car, containing all these features, and many more, was the laughing stock of the automobile world, for the following reasons: they stated it was a car with a swelled nose. At that time the cowl dash was unknown, but today every car has the cowl dash, or swelled nose, as the Hupmobile was said to have. It was always called the car with its belly on the ground, although it had a 10 in. to 12 in. road clearance, owing to the construction of frame, while today there are many cars with not over half that clearance.

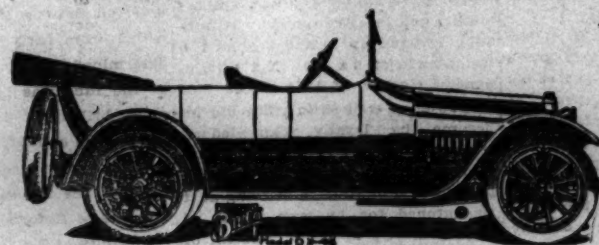
It was also ridiculed on account of the 3 1/2 in. bore and 5 1/2 in. stroke, but 72 per cent. of the manufacturers today use the same kind of engine. It had centre control, and practically all the large manufacturers of America today, and some of the foreign countries, have adopted this same principle. It was the first car to put gasoline in the cowl dash. It gave direct feed to the carburettor, and the public complained that they would explode and kill everybody. Over 65 per cent. of the manufacturers today are using this same means of conveying gasoline to the carburettor. The body was the first steel one used in automobile construction, and it was called a sardine box or tomato can. Every car today uses the pressed steel body. The result is that the Hupmobile Company's ideas (begun in 1911) are used now by practically all motor-car manufacturers throughout the world. The laughing stock of the world five years ago has now proved to be a leader in construction. After running out 65,000 of the Model H, the company received a great many letters from different sources suggesting changes, and they have now brought out a third model, known as Model N, which has features that are included in higher-priced cars.

Your New Car

Read the instruction book carefully. Familiarize yourself with the mechanism. Study the lubrication system in detail, use good lubricants freely. See that all moving parts are properly supplied with lubricant.

Do not exceed 25 miles per hour for first 500 miles. Do not race the motor and do not allow it to labor. Change motor oil after 200 miles and thereafter every 500 miles. Turn up grease cups daily; refill when needed. Watch lubrication of steering system, universals, etc., daily. Apply brakes progressively and start and stop slowly. Add distilled water to battery twice each month; keep battery terminals clean. Examine tires for cuts and misalignment every 150 miles. Avoid strong soaps in cleaning the car. Keep the mechanism clean; wash underneath. Learn to remove rims, operate top, etc. Try these things. Study the car, its parts, their operation and care.

JUST ARRIVED 1916 BUICK CARS

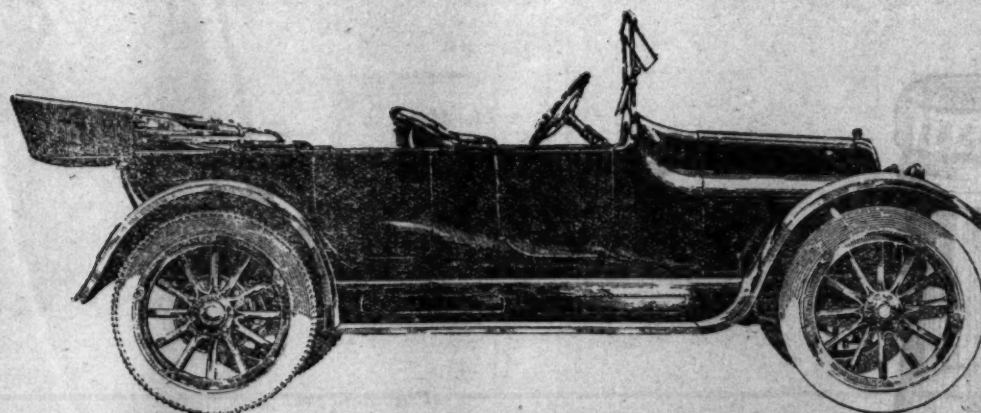


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THE AUTO SOLVES THE VACATION PROBLEM

Any Kind of Trip Can Now Be Undertaken Without Hesitation

With the season of the year approaching when people begin to plan for their summer vacation trips, the old question of how and where to go is uppermost in the minds of thousands of motorists. The average car owner, because of the fact that he gets the greatest amount of pleasure and comfort out of his car in the summer time, hesitates about leaving it when he starts off to the mountains or seashore. "The motor car, because of its ability to 'get there,' makes almost any kind of a vacation trip possible," declares John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, who has covered various parts of the United States, Canada and foreign countries by automobile. "Seashore, mountains, inland lakes and rivers, all can be seen to the best advantage by the motor tourist who goes his own way and makes his own time without having to depend upon a railroad schedule or be bothered by the delays and inconveniences to which the average tourist is subjected."

"A small, light car is the type of machine preferred by many people who plan to spend their vacations in the mountains. These smaller cars can travel over rough, hilly roads and get to and from places much easier than the big heavy machines. In fact, the small light car has every advantage over its big brother when it comes to mountain climbing. Its light weight enables it to get through soft, sandy spots, where it would be folly to drive a big, cumbersome car."

"The same is true of rough and rocky roads. The light car threads its way over the bumps without difficulty."

"On hard macadam or asphalt pavement the big car is right at home, but out in the country along the highways and byways, where tourists most enjoy themselves, the small, light car has proved itself the most practical for general use."

Short term enlistments would be of great service to the United States army in obtaining volunteers to handle motor equipment, says President Walter Davidson of the Harley-Davidson Motor Co. "In my opinion it is impossible to train inexperienced soldiers to make motorcycle riders of them in the required time and the same thing is true of augmenting the number of men required for army motor trucks and aeroplanes."

"If Congress would make it possible for the army to receive enlistments for shorter periods than the three years now required, a call for motorcycle volunteers would not only quickly supply the companies now contemplated, but would bring forth regiments of experienced men. As the law now stands the army is forced to attack the problem the wrong end to. Men who have had experience with motors are needed quickly. The way to get them is to enlist them to serve during the period of the Mexican expedition. Three years is too long a time of enlistment for any one who does not intend to remain permanently in the army. If the period of enlistment were six months, or even a year, it would bring good results."

Motor Sparks

Russia, with a population of over 130,000,000, has only about 15,000 automobiles, while Italy, with a population of less than 4,000,000, has 13,000 automobiles. There are eleven automobiles in Iceland and five in British North Borneo. There are 15,000 cars owned in Providence, R. I., which has a population of 225,000.

Practically every country makes it imperative that vehicles be equipped with two sets of brakes which may be operated independently. Many states in America country have a similar law.

The principles of the present day steering system of automobiles were first applied by a German, Lanken-sperger, in 1817. The system now is called the Ackerman, because an English patent first was granted to Rudolph Ackerman.

The highest priced complete American stock car offered is the Pierce-Arrow 66, which is listed at \$5,900. The Crane-Simplex and the F. R. P. are the highest priced chassis, at \$5,000. The price of the average complete car is \$1,600. In Europe at least twenty makers sell stock cars at \$5,000 and over.

The Chadwick is the only passenger car on the American market this year which uses side-chain drive. All others use shaft and gearing of some sort. In 1910 twelve per cent. of the chassis used chain drive.

Let the Other Man Take the Chances

In driving an automobile, the old bromide about experience being the best teacher holds good as with anything else, but there are some points that may be passed along.

First, it is well to remember that the enjoyable way to save time, trouble, expense and publicity is to let the other fellow take the chances. Let him do the "cutting in" and "skin" by pedestrians. Pocket your pride if need be and give a liberal share of the road, because even if you are in the right it is easier to keep out of trouble than to patch things up afterward. Your original car is better than any repaired job even if somebody else pays the bill.

Second, remember that a smooth running car is not a coincidence or an accident, for after the first hundred miles running, smoothness depends on attention to little details.

Some motorists pride themselves upon the minimum care that they expend upon their motor. Some imagine that it is a sign of weakness to be found tightening bolts or doing the hundred and one little things that occasionally have to be attended to on even the highest priced machines.

Incidentally, sometimes it is invaluable for the owner to know what he is talking about as regards the mechanism of his car even if he employs a chauffeur to take care of it.

The writer has found out a few little points which may be more or less obvious to most people, but they are serviceable and help to make motor-ing more enjoyable.

1. Don't carry your picnic lunch on the floor right over the muffler, unless of course you want a warm lunch.

2. An ordinary trunk strap coiled up into a small roll requires little space and may prove handy in case of a broken spring.

3. Thermos bottles riding on the car floor are very liable to break. Carry them in a case slung on coat rail or well packed between robes on tonneau floor.

4. It will save annoyance and expense, especially when touring, to keep your tools, spare tires and other valuable working equipment locked up.

5. If night touring is expected don't forget to try your lamps before darkness sets in. A burnt bulb or other trouble is tripled in annoyance if you have to fix it after twilight.

6. As tire troubles are usually the principal troubles on a tour it will lighten your work to keep rims graphited. Also carry, in some accessible place, a good strong screw driver for prying and a flat wrench for valve stem caps.

7. A record of your tires can be tacked to the inside of your tool box or some such convenient place and it won't be mislaid just when you want it.

With these few points in mind you will add to your enjoyment when touring or when carrying out repairs in the home garage.

MOTORS BIG FACTOR IN REBUILDING EUROPE

Motor vehicles will play an important part in the great work of reconstruction which must follow the declaration of peace in Europe.

Preparations for undertaking this tremendous task are already well under way, and include exhibitions such as the Reconstruction Exposition, to be held during the latter part of May and through June and July, and the fair and market now being held in Agricultural Hall, London.

The Reconstruction Exposition, which will be held on the terraces of the Tuilleries Gardens and the halls of the "Jeu de Paume," will be very broad in scope and will be open to exhibits of automobiles, motor trucks, parts, accessories, etc., in fact everything which is admitted to an automobile show in the United States.

Six Is Ideal Motor Says Saxon Salesman

"Six-cylinder motors are the most desired type for touring cars from the public viewpoint at the present time. The reasons why the six-cylinder car is superior to the four-cylinder have been told so often that they hardly need repeating. The increase of power, the absence of the jar, and the way in which the six-cylinder is giving satisfaction to countless motorists, all point to the fact that this type has a big following," says a salesman of the Saxon Company.

"But probably the great reason for its universal popularity is the fact that an excellent six-cylinder motor car can now be obtained at a low cost. Giving the six all the advantages that engineering science shows for it, low price was needed to make it popular. When it first came upon the market in costly cars, it was a start in the heavens, to be reached only by those with the dollar-sign telescope. Today it is an earthly thing and consequently within the reach of all."

"Saxon 'Six' offers the high-grade car in that class at a low price. It is a car of mighty power, lightness and quality of appointments. It is a 'Six,' can reason for the big demand that the motor mart is feeling for six-cylinder cars."

"When an automobile, like Saxon 'Six,' can offer the speed, the stamina, and the refinements that should go with a six-cylinder automobile of the first rank and offer them at a low price, the motorist has found his ideal."

Historic Ford Car Discovered

The first Ford car sold in Toledo, Ohio has recently been rediscovered and a still more interesting feature is the fact that the car, after seven years, continuous service is still on the job.

Stanley Roberts of the Roberts-Toledo Auto Company, Ford agents in the Ohio city, recently took in the Ford car and its number somehow stirred vague memories in his Ford selling experience. Digging down into dusty records of his Ford sales, he finally discovered that this was the first machine he had sold in Toledo when

he began the business of selling Fords there seven years ago. A few days ago Mr. Roberts was trying to sell his car, but now he admits that money would not buy it.

For the past three years the old veteran has been doing service on a mail route out of Jerry City, Ohio. It was originally bought for somewhere in the neighborhood of \$850. One of its descendants sells for \$390—showing the extraordinary reduction in price that has taken place in the last seven years.

CENTRAL GARAGE SHOWS NEW SWIFT 2-SEATER

The Central Garage Company, Ltd., announces that it has received a Swift car which is now on view at the Concern's showrooms, No. 2a Jinkes Road. The new Swift is a 4-cylinder 2-seater Swift Light Car, complete with electric light and dickey seat. Since the outbreak of war the Swift Motor Company Ltd. has been engaged

in Government work and the car received is one of the few the Company has been able to turn out for export during the past 20 months. The car is on view at our showrooms.

We have also received advice from The Austin Motor Company Ltd that they expect to be able to ship a few 12-14 H.P. cars in the near future. Present prices show an increase of about 10% over the figures which were fixed at the end of 1914. This in view of the heavy increase in the price of raw materials appears to be a very moderate advance.

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- (1) The offer is good only for one month from Monday, June 12th to Monday, July 10th, both days inclusive.
- (2) Strict Cash must be paid against delivery of the tyres—First come first serve.
- (3) This offer is only good for actual Stocks now in hand.

A trial will convince you that "MICHELIN" is second to none—and remember that "MICHELIN" means Mileage. One quality only—THE BEST. Every tyre guaranteed.

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870 x 90	.. 11.43	.. 36.90	.. 51.48	LESS
815 x 105	.. 13.73	.. 46.80	.. 64.08	
810 x 90	.. 10.35	.. 33.30	.. 45.72	10 %
765 x 105	.. 12.50	.. 43.20	.. 60.57	
760 x 90	.. 9.72	.. 31.50	.. 42.30	FOR
710 x 90	.. 9.27	.. 28.80	.. 41.18	
700 x 85	.. 8.55	.. 20.70	.. ----	CASH
550 x 65	.. 4.77	.. 18.45	.. ----	
33 x 4	.. 13.73	.. 45.72	.. 64.08	
37 x 5	.. 19.80	.. 76.50	.. ----	

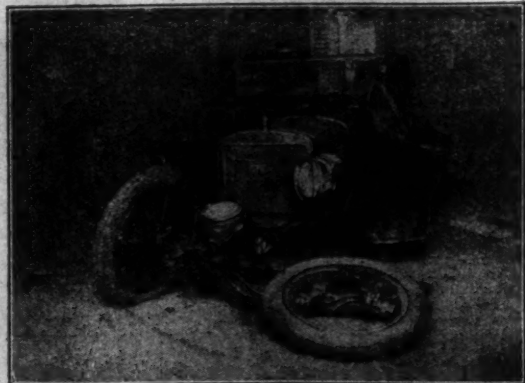
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MOTOR-CARS

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MOTOR FAN FINDS A STRONG SELLING POINT

Studebaker Owner Outdoes
Salesmen By Trick—Climbs
Lookout Mt. Without Fan

Absence of the fan belt on an automobile and the presence of an idle fan is usually the cause of much consternation with the driver and predicts serious damage to the motor itself. Not so, however, with the new Studebaker Six, series 17, writes a man from southern California.

Governor Spry's motor car is one of the busiest in Salt Lake City, and during the year covers many thousands of miles in its travels, so that the governor's decided preference for "Nobby Tread" tires is a decided recognition of their merit.

According to the writer—said man being very much of the ardent type of booster—the latter claims he has scored a selling point over the entire Studebaker organization which deserves especial recognition. What he terms his "discovery" came about through his own eagerness to show off his latest Studebaker to a number of friends in the southland, who, good naturedly, had badgered him about his car.

Finally a day's run up Lookout mountain was arranged, with a number of tours to other points, between the owner and his friends.

"But somehow or other," writes the author of the letter quoted, "my car did not show the 'pep' that my previous models had shown, and I was kidded mercilessly. I changed my mixture and tickled my carburetor and in various and sundry methods coaxed my car to 'behave,' but all was of no avail.

"Oh, yes, the new car is all right," said the comedian of the party, but she doesn't show the fight her ancestors did. Can't you stir her up; the fire is low, or something; give her a short in the heel; send her a note."

"Well, I stood about all of this I could, and then I decided to find out or give her away. In looking over the engine I accidentally discovered that the radiator was only milk warm. There was my trouble. She was too cool. Then I pulled my coup d'état. Off went my fan belt. I threw it into the car and started out. In a few moments I noticed a difference. Then she went right to it and took that Lookout climb on the high like an aeroplane. When I got to the summit she was still cool, and ever since then my fan belt has been in the tool kit, and will remain there until warmer weather sets in."

Cadillac Car Blazes Trail into the South

Eight Traverses the New Southern Highway in Twenty-Six Days

Laying out the route of the new Southern National highway from San Diego to Washington, a Cadillac eight recently achieved the distinction of making the 3,500 miles in twenty-six days.

The expedition was planned and executed by the Cabrillo Commercial Club of San Diego for a preliminary survey or pathfinding tour over a transcontinental route which will be open to motor touring all the year round.

When the new highway is built it will traverse eight states—Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, with a Gulf division proposed through Southern Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, San Diego will be the western terminus, and Washington, D. C., the eastern.

Wilhall Hall, a magazine writer, who made the trip in the route-finding Cadillac, says that if the good roads movement which is now sweeping the South continues to gather impetus, it is only a question of months when the bad stretches will be surfaced.

The new highway gives tourists a chance to visit the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, traverses stretches of desert, the interesting copper country of Arizona, and takes him through the real South. However, desert running is made easy for motor cars, especially between the Imperial valley of California and the Colorado river. Here engineers have devised a double-plank trail for automobiles, so that the motorist glides smoothly over sands that baffle pedestrians and burros.

In spite of the fact that the route-makers encountered a week or ten days of rain, the Cadillac made the record time of 26 days for the 3,500 miles. Those who made the trip were E. H. Burrell, engineer in the Federal bureau of roads; W. B. Gross of San Diego; E. H. Taylor, who drove the car; Wilhall Hall and Colonel Dell M. Potter of Clifton, Ariz., president of the Southern National Highway Association.

This is the second pathfinding tour in which a Cadillac eight has recently figured, the other one having been the run from Chicago to Miami over the proposed Dixie highway.

SUPER-SIX CARBURETOR NOW SELF-ADJUSTING

The Hudson Motor Car Company in its patented 76 horse-power Super-Six model, has changed the principle of carburetion from the old type wherein the driver regulates the mixture by the throttle, to one pneumatically controlled.

The correct manipulation of the throttle at all speeds does not depend on the skill of the driver. The throttle is nothing more than a valve leading to the cylinders. When the valve is open the throat aperture is automatically increased in proportion to the speed of the motor. This aperture being governed by the suction of the motor itself, opens or closes the throat to just the right degree to effect a perfect mixture. Hudson engineers believe this to be an almost perfect carburetor. No other carburetor tried, and their tests were exhaustive, was able to accommodate itself in the wide power-range of Super-Six.

When the motor is pulling up hill with a wide open throttle and the motor speed is gradually decreasing, this pneumatic control of the Hudson patented carburetor insures the self-adjustment of the carburetor throat in exact proportion to the decreasing motor speed. The mixture therefore is just as perfect at low speed as it is at high. This is true, irrespective of the driver's manipulation of the throttle valve.

There are no adjustments on this carburetor except the regulating of the gasoline feed for the purpose of adjusting for altitude and atmospheric changes. This is immediately at hand on the dash board, and it can be sensed in a moment by the most inexperienced driver. There are no jets, air valves or springs to adjust or manipulate in any way.

Ford Co. Produces 'Safety First' Movie

The Ford Motor Company is now about ready to put into circulation among the moving picture theaters of the country a remarkable new film called "Safety First." This film shows in actual operation all the mechanical safeguards that have been installed in the Ford factory for safety first and to protect the lives and limbs of 29,000 Ford workmen. Practically all machinery now, in the operation of which there is the slightest element of danger, has been equipped with various devices which minimize that danger almost to the vanishing point. The proof of this is shown in the extraordinary decrease of accidents of all kinds in the factory since the various safety first devices have been applied.

"New lamps for old"

was the cry of the villain in "Aladdin and the Lamp." "New tyres for old" is the cry of the

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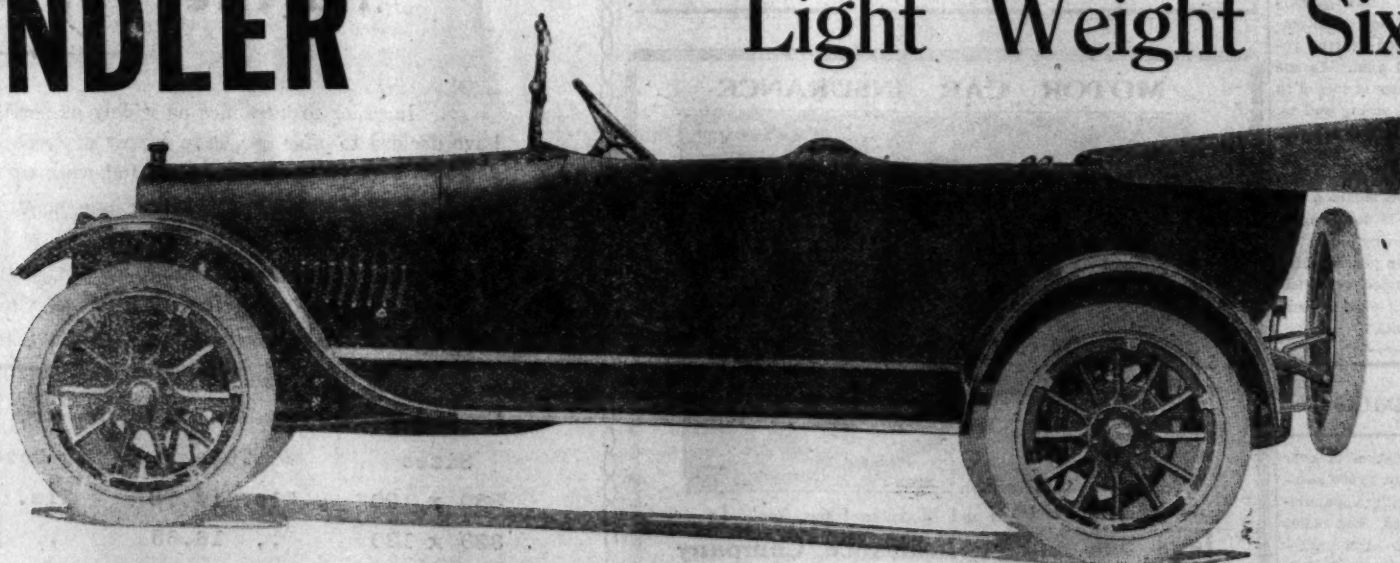
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NEW & GREATER
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New tonneau cowl-type body—absolutely the last word in body design.

Finest long-grain, semi-glazed, genuine leather upholstery.

Colour: Chandler-Blue

Fenders, wheels and motor-hood—Black

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Gray and Davis Separate Unit Starting and Lighting System
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SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JUNE 11, 1916

POLICE WIN CLOSE GAME FROM S.C.C.

Bowling of Quayle and Billings Feature of Exciting Match

FINAL SCORE IS 79 TO 62

Barrett Disposed of For 9; Quayle Tops Batsmen With 35 Runs

One of the best games of cricket seen for many a long day was witnessed yesterday afternoon when the S.C.C. entertained the Police team. When Barrett was out for 9 and the whole of the visitors for 79 it looked a sure thing for the Club. But cricket is a glorious uncertainty, and thanks to some great bowling by Quayle backed up by some splendid fielding, the strong S.C.C. side were out for 62 leaving their guests winners by 17 runs.

The Police won the toss, and Barrett with Newman faced the attack of Billings and Clifford. Before a dozen had been gathered Barrett jumped out at one from Billings and seemed to lose sight of it, and the sticks rattled. Everyone was surprised and the Police looked very unhappy. Newman soon followed his slipper, but Quayle and Fry held on for a while until Billings beat the latter with a beauty. Quayle played finely. He put up a couple of chances but he saved his side. Elite, Adams, Prosser, came and went in quick succession until at last Robertson joined Quayle and these two made the only stand of the side.

Quayle at last fell to a tempting one from Billings. The batsman walloped it to the boundary and V. H. Lanning caught it beautifully. The innings closed for 79 with Robertson still in and playing nicely.

Billings bowled throughout the innings. He kept a fine length, varied the speed, broke both ways and got a little away with the aid of a cross wind. He continually had the batsmen in difficulties. He took 5 wickets for 28, bowling in all 16 overs and having 7 maidens to his credit. An excellent record.

The S.C.C. must have felt very confident when Moule and Middleton faced the attack of Quayle and Fry. The Club had the above named and, Turner, and the Brothers, Lanning, and Stagg and Clifford, all of whom could make 75 off their own bat. But again how glorious is the game. Quayle went in for some extra special expressions, and before anyone had quite realized what was happening, 6 of the Club wickets were down for 34. L. R. When made a valiant attempt to stop the rot and when in partnership with V. H. Lanning stole as well as made runs. He was out to a fine catch by Barrett in the long field.

The top scorer for the S.C.C. was Mr. Extras who contributed 15. Quayle was a marvel. He took 7 wickets for 21 and hit the sticks every time. Fry who helped him to bowl through the innings took 3 wickets for 26. He kept an excellent length throughout.

Scores:

S. M. P.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, b. Billings 9
K. E. Newman, b. Clifford 1
J. A. Quayle, c. V. H. Lanning, b. Billings 28
T. S. Fry, b. Billings 10
A. Elite, b. Billings 6
J. A. Adams, c. A. E. Lanning, b. Billings 0
J. F. Prosser, b. Billings 0
J. Robertson, not out 11
G. Sale, b. Billings 0
W. E. Fairbairn, c. Stagg, b. Billings 0
T. W. Spottiswoode, c. Stagg, b. Billings 0
Extras 15
Total 79

O. M. R. W.

G. M. Billings 10 4 21 5
W. C. G. Clifford 8 2 25 3
C. C. Whitehead 7 1 18 0

S. C. C.

W. H. Moule, b. Quayle 3
E. Middleton, b. Quayle 4
W. C. G. Clifford, c. and b. Fry 4
W. J. Hawkins, b. Fry 1
L. R. When, c. Barrett, b. Fry 13
W. C. D. Turner, b. Quayle 0
A. E. Lanning, b. Quayle 0
V. H. Lanning, not out 11

E. W. Stagg, b. Quayle 4
G. M. Billings, b. Quayle 4
C. C. Whitehead, b. Quayle 18
Extras 15

Total 62

O. M. R. W.

J. A. Quayle 10 4 21 5
T. S. Fry 10 2 26 3
B.A.T. v. Public School Old Boys

The B.A.T. proved victors in an interesting game of cricket played on the St. Andrew's Ground yesterday afternoon. The Tobaccoists scored 110 to their opponents 93.

For the winners Katz knocked up 29, while Langley helped things out with 19. Bowers was the most successful bat for the losers, scoring 17. The bowling of Ellis proved too good for the Schoolboys. His average was 6 wickets for 18. C. Ollerdesen was the only bowler to do anything striking for his side. His 3 wickets only cost 3 runs.

Scores:

B.A.T.

G. F. E. Jones, b. Hansen 1
J. J. Ellis, c. Ollerdesen, b. Hansen 14
H. E. Brewer, c. G. Madar, b. Hansen 0
H. G. Boyling, c. D. Drake, b. Madar 15
J. B. Katz, b. Drake 29
H. Langley, b. Drake 19
C. S. Peacock, run out 18
L. H. Steward, c. F. Madar, b. Ollerdesen 16
P. S. Hyndman, c. White, b. Ollerdesen 1
A. N. Maunders, not out 0
H. Anderson, b. Ollerdesen 16
Extras 16
Total 110

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

A. M. Hansen 13 0 62 3
G. Madar 6 0 30 1
D. Drake 5 0 24 2
C. Ollerdesen 2 0 8 3

P.S.O.B.

C. Bowers, b. Ellis 27
G. Madar, c. Hyndman, b. Peacock 12
A. N. White, b. Ellis 13
F. Madar, run out 15
C. E. Ollerdesen, c. and b. Ellis 0
D. Drake, b. Ellis 10
A. M. Hansen, l.b.w., b. Ellis 0
A. Scous, not out 2
H. J. Sant, c. and b. Peacock 11
E. Rowland, c. Steward, b. Ellis 3
M. Fox, b. Peacock 0
Extras 4
Total 93

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

H. Langley 6 0 26 0
C. S. Peacock 14 2 32 3
J. J. Ellis 7 1 23 6

Rees, 2nd bat Club 2nd

On the Recreation Club ground, yesterday, the home team secured a victory over the Cricket Club's reserves by 127 to 101. The winners best scorers were P. Milner, 35 and H. J. Brandt, 26. A. J. Daniels had the most success against them, capturing three wickets for 18.

For the losers, F. H. Pentecost knocked up 27 and J. H. Teesdale reached the 20 mark. H. J. Ambrose did well with the ball, dismissing six of the Rees for 54.

The scores follow:

S.C.C. 2nd

S. M. Wallace, b. Monk 16
H. J. Cooper, c. Teesdale, b. Daniels 9
J. R. Main, b. Monk 12
E. Frisco, b. Daniels 2
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Campbell, b. Daniels 2
R. J. Brandt, c. Sub, b. Foster 26
H. J. Ambrose, b. Foster 13
F. Milner, c. Campbell, b. Grimshaw 35
W. J. Hayes, b. Grimshaw 11
R. Phillips, not out 7
Extras 7
Total 127

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

R. Grimshaw 9 2 33 2
W. J. Monks 11 2 43 2
A. J. Daniels 6 1 18 2
W. C. Foster 9 1 26 2

S.C.C. 1st

J. H. Teesdale, c. Milner, b. Ambrose 20
P. T. Hollander, c. and b. Wilson 0
D. Campbell, l.b.w., b. Wilson 0
F. H. Pentecost, b. Cooper 27
R. J. Monks, b. Ambrose 0
W. R. Grimshaw, b. Ambrose 0
W. C. Foster, b. Milner 13
A. J. Daniels, c. Wilson, b. Ambrose 14
W. H. L. Warrenner, not out 3
D. H. Cooke, b. Ambrose 5
G. C. Ross, at Haynes, b. Ambrose 0
Extras 7
Total 101

Bowling Analysis

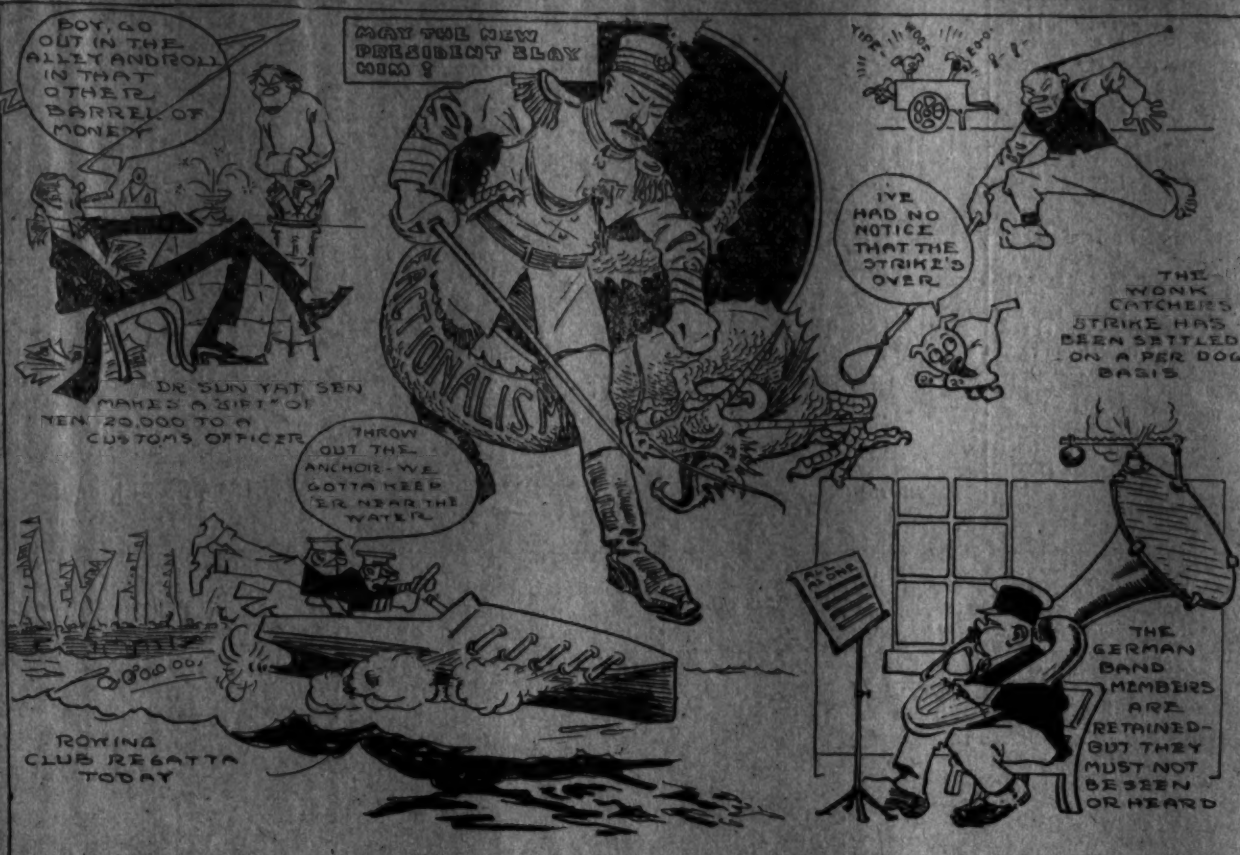
O. M. R. W.

T. W. R. Wilson 10 4 23 2
E. M. Wallace 6 2 14 4
H. J. Ambrose 2 5 1 54 4
H. J. Cooper 2 1 1 1
F. Milner 2 1 1 1

S.N.R. v. St. Andrew's

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway Recreation Club suffered defeat at

Unscrambling The News



By Tisdale

CINCINNATI LOSES TWO FAST GAMES

Brooklyn and Shanghai Teams Win; Scores Are 3 to 0 And 9 to 5

TANGERMAN'S HOME RUN Longest Drive Ever Seen on the Field; Hykes in Good Batting Form

The Shanghai baseball team is rounding into form. Yesterday the town boys defeated Cincinnati by a score of 9 to 5. This was immediately after the Cincinnati had demonstrated the fact that they were real organization by playing Brooklyn a game that was one of the most perfect ever seen in Shanghai. It ended with the score 3 to 0 in favor of Brooklyn. Both games went the full nine innings.

Shanghai showed considerable improvement over former games. There was more snap in the throwing and running and they have begun to tighten up all around. The score should have been more favorable to Shanghai, but in the ninth they loosened up a bit and Cincinnati crowded in four runs before the last man was tagged. Other of the Cincinnati runs might have been prevented. One feature of the game was the fast work of Hykes, who held down first for Shanghai. He was at bat four times and got four hits. His field work showed the same form.

Swan was on the mound for Shanghai and Bennett for Cincinnati. Swan struck out 8 men and Bennett 5. The former passed 3 and Bennett walked 6, and each of them is down in the book for a wild pitch. Favorite, Cincinnati catcher, and Rasmussen, receiver for Shanghai, were each guilty of two passed balls. The only home run knocked in this game was by Launders, Cincinnati left fielder. Walker got a three-runger, while Rasmussen, Crall, Launders and Hauts put over two-base hits.

The score by innings:

Cincinnati 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 8
Shanghai 2 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 9

Cincinnati A.B.R.L.H.S.B.O.A.E.

Troy, 2nd 5 0 1 1 1 1 1 1
Bennett, p. 5 1 0 1 0 1 2 2
Crall, 1st 5 2 3 1 10 1 1
Miller, c. 2 0 0 0 4 2 1
Fancit, c. 1 0 1 0 1 0 0
Launders, 1f. 5 5 2 1 4 0 1
Hauts, c.f. 5 1 1 0 0 0 0
Steep, a. 4 1 0 1 2 2 0
Keep, 3rd 4 0 2 0 3 1
Hairy, r.f. 4 0 1 0 1 0 0

Total 41 8 12 5 24 11 7

Shanghai A.B.R.L.H.S.B.O.A.E.

Walker, 3rd 3 1 1 0 2 1 1
Holiday, a. 4 1 0 0 0 5 2
Rasmussen, c. 5 2 2 0 1 0
Morrison, 2nd 4 2 1 2 2 0 0
Hall, c.f. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Roberts, c. 3 0 0 0 10 1 0
Hutchinson, 1f. 4 0 2 0 1 0 0
Bowers, r.f. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0
Hykes, 1st 4 2 4 0 9 1 0
Swan, p. 4 1 0 0 1 5 1

Total 35 5 10 4 27 14 5

The first game of the afternoon between Brooklyn and Cincinnati was one of the cleanest and swiftest ever played on the turf of the Recreation Grounds. From the way the plays went off you might have been in the Polo Grounds or Shibe Park. After an exhibition that brought repeated applause from the packed stand and bleachers, Brooklyn won by 3 to 0.

In the eighth Tangerman hit a drive that was said to be the longest ever seen in Shanghai. It went far into the cricket field and the runner leaped about the bases as a mere formality. He could have walked and made it a home run. The pitchers were Hunter for Brooklyn and Miller for Cincinnati. Hunter's exhibition was little short of marvelous. They got but two hits off him, and for seven innings straight he held them without so much as giving them a smell of first. Only 28 men faced Miller and 29 came before Hunter. Hunter gave out two bases on balls and Miller one. Miller struck out 12 and Hunter did the same by 3. Hunter and Tanger-

School Sports

By Domino Junior

Public School's debut in second league cricket this season came off under rosy auspices. They made a good start against the Cricket Club's 2nd. At present they are trying out all their men, and have shown several fine players.

A. M. A. Hansen, a fast bowler, is considered to be the best on the team. A. V. White then follows as the best bat, all-round fielder, and hardest worker. He plays a very steady game.

Cono Ollerdesen, the celebrated port bowler, George Madar, and Fred Madar, are well worth mention and there are surely others who will do well.

Their tennis players are full of promise too. They have fairly good men in Stellingwerf, David, White, Hawes and Smith, and when they play off the tournament for that handsome racquet which Mr. H. Toussaint is presenting, there is no doubt that close games will be the order. Stellingwerf looks like a winner. But you never can tell.

Callahan's Story of The Greatest Ball Player

New York, April 30.—"That man Cobb is a demon!"

John McGraw was speaking in Boston Rouge, La. He had one peek at Tyus Raymond. He saw him in one game—and an exhibition game at that.

From time to time the baseball fan feels that it is incumbent upon him to take his pen in hand and inform the hard-laboring baseball writer that too much space is given to an exposition of Mr. Cobb's brilliance.

"Jimmy Austin could do exactly what Cobb did yesterday," a fan once wrote the writer, "and he would be lucky if he received mention for it."

We can hardly concede that. If Jimmy Austin or any other major-league ball player had a conspicuous "good day" there is no baseball writer in the country who would deliberately withhold credit.

But the difference between Cobb and the Austin of baseball is that virtually all of Cobb's days are "good." From end to end of a season he is consistently brilliant, exceptional and consequently worth watching. The ordinary player is worth watching particularly only about once a week. That would be a high average.

To actors the praise of actors for their work is most prized. Writers value most highly the opinion of other writers. Ball players laugh at the ordinary fan's judgment, but gnash their teeth over unfavorable criticism expressed by ball players.

It is peculiarly worthy of note that Cobb is not only a fan's idol; he is also a ball player's ball player. That alone would justify all praise of him.

McGraw is but one of many managers to whom Cobb personifies the perfect player. Jimmy Callahan, ex-manager of the Chicago White Sox, and the present leader of the Pittsburgh Corsairs, is another. In a fan's one night the talk swung around to Cobb, as it invariably does, for Cobb is the criterion for all comparison. Callahan said Cobb was the greatest ball player that ever stepped into a spiked shoe. He told of—but let him tell it.

"It was about a month after Cobb hit that Detroit fish peddler in the eye," began Cal. "You'll remember that Jennings took him out of the game after that. Public opinion was rather against Cobb, and for the peddler, and the management thought a little vacation might be a good thing for the Peach.

"When the Tigers came to Chicago we figured it would be a soft series with Tyus out of it. The first game went into the ninth inning with the

Regatta Today

All is ready for the Rowing Club's regatta at the Lungwa Reach, near Pagoda Creek, today. The crews are in fine fettle, the boats—skiffs, sailing and motor—in perfect trim and the weather forecast is fine, so the fixture should be a big success.

The Club only announce it as an apology for the Henl event—something to keep sport alive until better times—but there is sufficient excitement and amusement offered to make the trip up river well worth while. The motor boat race promises to be particularly exciting.

Just now there are some very fast craft in Shanghai and it is expected that at least half-a-dozen will compete in the "bang-and-go-back" race, a contest which is always thrilling. Arrangements have been made for tenders to take visitors to the scene of operations.

The program is as follows:

9 a.m. sharp. Launches and houseboats leave the Nanking Road Jetty.

11.15 a.m. Hong Fours.

12 noon. Griffin's Pairs. Tiffin interval.

2.30 p.m. Start Yacht Race.

3 p.m. S.V.C. and Fire Brigade Fours.

3.30 p.m. Start motor boat race.

Tea interval and finish of yacht and motor boat races.

4.30 p.m. Eighths.

5 p.m. Launches towing houseboats leave for Shanghai.

Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop Orders for the week ending June 17th.

Tuesday 17th. Full Uniform. General Troop parade at Headquarters. 5.15 p.m. Patrol Leaders meeting. 6.45 p.m.

Saturday 17th. Troop parade at Headquarters. 2.30 p.m. Orderly Patrols for the week. Officer and Scoutmaster. 4.30 p.m. Orderly Bugler, Scout Horn.

Section Orders

Cathedral School. Thursday 15th. Parade at Headquarters. 5.15 p.m.

Public School. Thursday 15th. Parade at Headquarters. 4 p.m.

French School. Wednesday 14th. No parade.

Notices

Badges.—The following having passed the necessary tests are permitted to wear badges as under:—

1st Aid.—Patrol Leaders Donald, Fook, Tiffin, Hall, Richard, Scouts Penfold and J. Brown.

Cooks.—Patrol Leader Hall.

All Round.—Cordy.—Patrol Leader Tiffin, Scout Penfold.

Tenderfoot.—Recruits Boyd, Voss, Alliston.

Joined.—Recruit Dunne having applied for membership is taken on the strength and passed to the Chanticleer patrol.

Resignation.—Scout Gullibert is permitted to resign membership of the Troop, owing to pressure of business, with effect from date.

I. D. Macdonald, Scoutmaster.

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow afternoon beginning at 5.30:—

1.—March "Pick and Span" Ansell.

2.—Overture "The Elsie" Ansell.

3.—Waltz "Fairy Voices" Crowe.

4.—Selection "Mariana" Wallace.

5.—(a) Song "An When the Snow-Drift" Thomas.

(b) Gavotte "Furcation" Langley.

6.—Selection "The Bohemians" Puccini.

A. de Kryew, Conductor-in-charge.

man got two-base hit while Crall slammed out a three-sacker. Brooklyn's runs came in the seventh and ninth.

Cincinnati	AB	RL	BS	O	A	E
Knefe, 3rd...	4	0	0	0	1	0
Crall, 1st...	4	0	1	0	10	0
Hauts, c.f...	3	0	0	0	1	0
Miller, p...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Harkins, l.f...	2	0	0	0	0	1
Frey, 2nd...	0	0	0	0	0	0
McInnes, 2nd...	3	0	0	0	0	2
Haley, r.f...	2	0	0	0	0	0
Stapp, s.s...	3	0	1	0	0	1
de Jarnette, c...	3	0	0	0	12	2

Total...	28	0	2	0	24	13
Brooklyn	AB	RL	BS	O	A	E
Leatherby, 2nd...	3	0	1	0	2	1
Eysinger, c...	4	0	0	0	12	1
Daniel, 1st...	4	0	0	0	12	1
Tangerman, c.f...	1	3	0	0	0	0
Haggerty, l.f...	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hubel, 3rd...	3	0	0	0	2	0
Brenner, r.f...	2	3	0	2	2	0
McGrath, s.s...	3	0	1	0	1	1
Hunter, p...	3	0	1	1	0	0

Total... 28 0 2 0 24 13

Brooklyn and Cincinnati will play at the Race Course this afternoon at 2.45 o'clock.

Sports Correspondence

Revolver Championship

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—The writer feels that you will be serving the interests of many of your readers, and particularly those interested in revolver shooting in Shanghai, if you will print the following in your issue of Sunday, June 11:

During May the Shanghai Revolver Club held its "Club Championship" shoot. The rules governing this shoot, as sent by the Secretary of the S. R. Club to each member, stated that two witnesses must be present when each competitor fired his competition.

In order that the winning scores and the Revolver Club may be given the credit merited by the Club Championship shoot, held in May, Mr. Thomas Freeman, Secretary of the Shanghai Revolver Club, is hereby requested to answer each of the following in a letter, to be printed in THE CHINA PRESS, on or before June 16, 1916:

Were two witnesses present when each competitor fired his competition?

Give names of the two witnesses who were present when the three winners of prizes fired their courses.

Give names of manufacturers of all the ammunition used in making the three winning scores.

Enclosed please find my card.

Very truly yours,

"B."

In reply to the above letter Mr. Freeman made the following statement yesterday:

"The winners of the shoot referred to were: Mrs. K. D. Stewart, first; Dr. R. J. Marshall, second; Dr. C. A. Hedblom, third. The two witnesses for Mrs. Stewart were Mr. L. Kadoris and myself; for Dr. Marshall, Miss Negus and Mrs. Wilkinson; for Dr. Hedblom, myself and some other person whose name I do not at the moment remember. I am certain however that there were two witnesses when Dr. Hedblom shot. Two witnesses were present when each of the three winners fired their courses.

"The ammunition used by the three winners was: by Mrs. Stewart, Smith and Wesson special; by Dr. Marshall, U. S. Cartridge Company; by Dr. Hedblom, U. S. Cartridge Company.

"There certainly was nothing wrong with the shooting of this competition. If the writer of the letter is a member of the club and there is anything in the conduct of matches that he does not approve, he is authorized by the club laws to record his views in writing and to submit them to the Range Committee. If he is not a member of the club, I don't see that he has a right to say anything about its matches."

Mr. Freeman added that he had no objection whatever to the publication of this correspondence.

STYLE OF SERVICE A PUZZLE TO TYRO

Tennis Veterans Worried By Problem Too—Depends On Rest of Game

FOTTELL A HARD HITTER

By Eugene R. O'Connell

One of the first things to disturb the mind of the tennis tyro, and for that matter a feature of the game which leads moments of anxiety to him even long after he has been graduated from the tyro class, is the question of service. Almost every one who ever has taken enough interest in the game to play it or play at it realizes the value of a strong service and wishes to acquire one. Naturally enough then, the tyro wants to develop the service that will help him most and therefore wants to know which one that is.

If your friend the tyro has deigned into tennis lore at all he shall have heard of Maurice E. McLoughlin's cannon ball service, graded by some with the name of the American twist service. He also will have heard of the reverse twist service, said to have been used first in this country by Malcolm Whitman, American champion in 1898, 1899 and 1900, and later brought to a high degree of efficiency by Thomas C. Bundy. These varieties of service probably will be contrasted with the less severe delivery affected by the high class British players.

Many Copy McLoughlin

It has been noticeable ever since the first invasion of the East by the California players that the beginners have a tendency to try to develop a service, a la McLoughlin, regardless of whether or not they are adapted to such a strenuous stroke. This is naturally the case because of the great success that McLoughlin has had with his service. The tyro mind figured that if McLoughlin could beat the best players of this country and of England as well and was aided materially in doing so by his cannon ball service, certainly his style of service was best.

As a matter of fact, McLoughlin's service has come in for some adverse criticism by close students of the game. All admitted that it was a wonderful point winner, but in the next breath were ready to point out that it was also too great a strain on the player. Some even held that McLoughlin's terrific delivery was the child of necessity, that the Comet developed it to counteract the weakness of the rest of his game. They tried to point out that McLoughlin without the cannon ball service would not rank in the first ten.

On the face of things, that seems ridiculous. Most of those who held that the Comet's service, and his service alone, held him at the top of the heap forgot to take into consideration other players famous for severe service and their position in the tennis world. A shining example of a man with a severe service who has not set the world afire by his play is Ella F. Fottrell, another Californian. Those who have played against both McLoughlin and Fottrell almost to a man state that the service of the latter is a much closer relative to the cannon ball than that of McLoughlin.

Fottrell Hardest Server

Fottrell's service probably is the most severe in the history of the game. Certainly it seems to have more pace and break to it than that of any other player in the country. And yet Fottrell never has won a national championship. In fact, he just barely squeaked into the first ten once. That was in 1914, when he was ranked tenth.

Certainly then that ought to show that there is something more to McLoughlin's game than his service. Just as surely it should show that service, while a great help, is of little avail if the rest of the game is not well balanced. As a matter of fact, McLoughlin makes better use of his fast service than Fottrell does, because he knows how to work in change of pace. While Fottrell has been wont to keep peppering away

with his cannon ball delivery, McLoughlin has made it a practice to mix up a fast straight ball, a fast twist and a slow twist. In this way McLoughlin keeps his opponent guessing as to what kind of bounce to expect, for he can shoot over any one of the three with practically the same motion. Incidentally it keeps his adversary from getting well acquainted with any one kind of bounce and developing a strong return stroke for it.

Getting right down to brass tacks, the cannon ball service is of little or no avail if the server does not use it as a help to getting up to the net in a hurry. There can be no better example of this than McLoughlin himself. When he was playing the service for all that it was worth to get him up to the net, he was winning regularly. As soon as he attempted to play the back court game he tasted the bitterness of defeat, for his adversaries took the service and slammed it back at him.

Too Slow Getting to Net

Those who saw the Comet being beaten last year by Karl Behr at Seabright, by Morris Williams at Newport and by William Johnston at Forest Hills remarked that it was his lack of speed in getting to the net on his service as much as anything else that contributed to his defeat.

The slow service used by the British and Australian players, and for that matter by all European racket wielders, is adapted to their back court games. The accuracy and smooth stroking coupled with marvelous volleys and half volleys brought players like Norman E. Brookes and the late Anthony F. Wilding to the fore on tennis courts. Their games were so sound that they did not need a terrific service to help them out. They had played the back court game from the outset of their careers on the courts, and the back court game had become second nature to them. McLoughlin has made the mistake of trying to discard the natural style of his play for a game, orthodox though it may be, artificial for him.

The reverse twist service is mainly valuable because of the odd bound the ball takes. It is very wearing on a player because of the peculiar swing of the racket across the body. It also tends to delay the server from setting to the net and hence gives the striker out more of a chance to return well. Although the bound is peculiar, the striker out soon can become acquainted with it, especially when this style of service is used continuously as it is by Bundy. Whitman made a success of it and many others have done so since his time by bringing it into play only on rare occasions.

It can be seen then that the matter of service depends wholly on the player. The cannon ball delivery is recommended to a player who has a strong arm and a sturdy physique and who is speedy in getting to the net. If a man, on the other hand, plays the back court game he is foolish to use that variety of service, as the striker out can get the ball back just that much quicker. For the back court game the less severe stroke serves the purpose better by giving the server more time to get into position, while the reverse twist service is of greatest value apparently when used sparingly.

Lawn Bowls

Mr. Hammond's team beat Mr. Bain's team yesterday at the Lawn Bowls Club. Mr. Hammond's side gathered 127 to Mr. Bain's 127. The following are the scores:

Mr. Bain v. Mr. Hammond

Rink No. 1

C. M. Bain S. Hammond

(skip) (skip)

A. G. Stephen B. R. Hynd

J. Valentine G. Dunlop

E. C. Emmett D. M. Graham

6 31

Rink No. 2

J. Scotson J. C. Thomson

(skip) (skip)

C. W. Marshall A. Samson

H. W. Dally W. J. Gande

Rev. W. H. Rees J. B. Grant

20 10

Rink No. 3

E. Hunter A. Gray

(skip) (skip)

A. G. Moscop R. A. Lawson

A. W. Starling A. N. Warrack

R. Simmonds G. H. Charlton

5 42

Rink No. 4

O. Crewe-Read J. T. Disselduff

(skip) (skip)

D. MacDonald W. A. Ogden

H. Browett E. Payne

F. L. Marshall G. R. Wingrove

22 23

Rink No. 5

R. A. Lawson A. D. Bell

(skip) (skip)

J. J. Sheridan E. L. Allen

J. V. C. Davis Dr. Ross

W. D. Graham W. Dutton

17 18

Rink No. 6

L. Evans D. Mennie

(skip) (skip)

H. H. Fowler Rev. C. E. Darwent

A. T. Wignall F. Large

E. Whelan J. G. Priestwood

28 8

Rink No. 7

C. E. Pearson J. Quin

(skip) (skip)

D. MacGregor A. W. Dewhurst

V. Grundy F. A. Sampson

P. Fenwick W. E. Schroeder

25 5

Totals 127 137

Yangtseepoo v. S.I.B.C.

A match between the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club and Yangtseepoo will be played at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Yangtseepoo Club. The Yangtseepoo team will be selected from the following: Messrs. Aikenhead, Burdette, McCallum, Malcolm, Dorrance, Panchen, Ferrier, McMurdo, Bissett, McGregor, Shaw, Lloyd, Johnston, Fairhurst, Adam.

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At the Theaters

Shand, Alexander, Sambarne, Bloom, Miller, Allen, Robinson, Tweedie, Woods, McPherson, Smith and Ritchie.

The following will represent the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club:—A. D. Bell, C. M. Bain, O. Crewe-Read, J. T. Disselduff, G. Dunlop, L. Evans, H. H. Fowler, E. Hunter, F. Large, R. A. Lawson, F. L. Marshall, J. C. Macdougall, G. H. Phillips, J. Scotson, J. J. Sheridan and R. Simmonds.

A lawn bowls match will be played at 4 o'clock this afternoon between the Junior Golf Club and the S.R.C. on the Recreation Club grounds.

The following will represent the Junior Golf Club:—

W. R. Kinnipie M. B. Anderson

W. S. Campbell H. E. S. Pickering

T. Spring T. Murray

G. S. Stormes C. Richards

(skip) (skip)

E. Hayward P. W. Ephgrave

G. H. Hall A. Allan

Angus Macintosh J. Anderson

D. McAllister B. Anderson

(skip) (skip)

Reserves:—J. Stewart, A. Wood and A. G. Elder.

The S.R.C. rinks will be chosen from the following:—Messrs. R. J. Bowerman, S. Chivers, A. Bek, W. Featherstonhaugh, S. Green, J. B. Lucas, G. Manwaring, F. Milner, W. Milner, E. Frinco, R. Phillips, P. W. Reeves, Capt. Spink, H. B. Smyth, E. Thomas, H. Vetch, W. J. Ward, S. M. Wallace, E. F. White.

SPORTSMAN'S GUN CLUB

Results of last Sunday's competitions:

Weekly Spoon:—10 birds single

rise 16 yards from central stand.

Bell 9 + 3 = 11 Winner

Derby 7 + 3 = 10

Cubbs 7 + 3 = 10

Amadian 6 + 4 = 10

Israel 6 + 4 = 10

Brown 6 + 4 = 10

Monthly Cup:—40 birds single

rise 16 yards.

Derby 32 + 12 = 44 Winner

Bell 36 + 8 = 44

Cubbs 30 + 12 = 42

Amadian 26 + 16 = 42

Israel 25 + 16 = 41

Brown 25 + 16 = 41

The usual Sunday competitions will be held today at 4 p.m.

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medications being a form of Martin's Pills, the best

as they are the best of any Venereal Pills of the kind

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